

ONE WORLD CALENDAR FOR ONE WORLD

**VOL. XVI**

**FOURTH QUARTER, 1946**

**NO. 4**

**P**ROGRESS has been made toward peace and stability. Treaties with the satellite powers of the Axis, Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, have been drafted by the Council of Foreign Ministers. A conference beginning 10 March, 1947, has been agreed upon to conclude peace with Germany and Austria.

The structural foundations of the United Nations have been laid. The General Assembly of the United Nations ended the second part of its first session shortly before Christmas, 1946, at Flushing Meadows and its initial organization has been concluded. New York City has been selected for the permanent home. The International Court of Justice and the Security Council have been established. In addition to the principal organs established by the Charter, specialized agencies have been incorporated.

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations devoted its first meetings almost entirely to organizational problems and is now preparing to hold its fourth session. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has now been organized as an agency of the United Nations and has held its first General Conference in Paris and undertaken an extensive program.

The United Nations is on the way to becoming a world parliament.

The President of the United States issued a proclamation on 31 December, 1946, declaring the period of hostilities in World War II ended.

The World Calendar will be discussed by the Economic and Social Council preliminary to final action by the General Assembly. Peace and stability are two of the great needs of the world. The Council has been established to facilitate ways to meet this international need. Stability will not be achieved by some overnight general change but by the progressive stabilization of the variable factors of modern life. One is the calendar. Let us hope the Council will do its part to bring the work toward a final fruition through the United Nations.

# CALENDAR REFORM

October, November, December  
1946

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# UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL NOW HAS WORLD CALENDAR PROPOSAL

*A Resolution is being formally submitted to the United Nations by a member state for action by the Economic and Social Council. This is the draft originally prepared by the Association.*

## P R E A M B L E

**B** EING a proposal to improve the calendar by making it perpetual, by equalizing the quarters of the year, by fixing holidays and otherwise stabilizing the world's time-table by adoption of The World Calendar.

Whereas the calendar now in general use by most of the nations of the world has long been the subject of study by many of its brilliant minds, including experts on time measurements and standards, and as a result of protracted and exhaustive study general agreement has been reached that all nations need an improved and perpetual calendar; and

Whereas public and private opinion throughout the world have been impressively registered, and now demand action to revise the calendar in such a way that retaining astronomical accuracy it will be mathematically and otherwise scientifically correct, unchanging, and holidays will be fixed so they will no longer jump through different days of the week. The familiar twelve months will be divided into equal quarters approximating the four seasons, and equal half-years, with three months, thirteen weeks or ninety-one days to each quarter-year, together with equal Sundays and weekdays, and each year, quarter, and week beginning on a Sunday and ending Saturday, with the following three hundred and sixty-fifth day (Year-End Day) that completes the year as a world holiday and the three hundred and sixty-sixth day (Leap-Year Day) in leap years as a midyear world holiday; and

Whereas calendars have been changed through the ages as man's knowledge has increased and his practical needs have been altered by new

conditions. The Egyptians adopted a calendar based upon their estimates of the earth's relation to the sun and the cycle of their seasons. Our present calendar is derived directly from their calendar of 4236 B.C., as distinguished from the Hebrew moon-sun calendar and the Mohammedan moon calendar. In 45 B. C. the Emperor Julius Caesar revised the calendar of the Roman Empire, incorporating therein a twelve-month year and an extra day each fourth year upon the recommendation of the Greek astronomer Sosigenes. In A.D. 321 the Emperor Constantine again revised the calendar by introducing the seven-day week. The B.C. and A.D. system of chronology was not added to time reckoning until A.D. 532 and not fully adopted until nearly a thousand years later. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII adjusted prior calculations by dropping ten days that year. This entailed a loss of two Fridays, two Saturdays, and two Sundays, and one Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, or one week and three days of that year, and was for the purpose of bringing the calendar back into step with the seasons and to set up a new leap-year rule. This calendar was not adopted by England and the then American colonies until 1752, Japan 1873, China 1912, the Soviet Union 1918, and Turkey 1927. Man has changed his calendar as he has progressed. Despite the tremendous advances of scientific knowledge since the Middle Ages, the vast changes in the life of the modern world requiring comparable calendar changes and widespread dissatisfaction with it, the Gregorian calendar is now in general use by most nations; and

Whereas every calendar in the past has been initiated and adopted first by one nation or by one ecclesiastical authority, and when others have accepted it they have done so one at a time. In the light of past experience it is preferable to proceed by international agreement and joint action, and the United Nations offers the instrumentality; and

Whereas the Committee on Communications and Transit of the League of Nations studied calendar revision from 1923 to 1937 inclusive, and as a result of such studies and a referendum to all governments found agreement in principle on the desirability and necessity of calendar revision, and fourteen nations, including Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay, officially approved adoption of the proposed World Calendar. With the war ended and the United Nations established and functioning, an opportunity exists to carry the work so well begun at Geneva to a successful conclusion; and



Whereas since 1930 The World Calendar Association with its thirty-two affiliates in as many nations has devoted itself to the study of calendar revision. In 1834, the Italian priest, Marco Mastrofini, had conceived the use of the one or two extra days as a means of stabilizing the calendar, and this is the basis of The World Calendar. This Association actively participated with the League of Nations in its deliberations and the resulting study of the problem by the governments of the League's member and non-member nations. Many of the world's distinguished astronomers, industrialists, educators, mathematicians, and other leaders have collaborated in the Association's research and ratified its findings. Members of its advisory committees are eminent in many fields. The *World Almanac* of 1946 aptly describes this institution as "the world center of calendar authority." The Association recommends to the United Nations the adoption of The World Calendar as the irreducible minimum of change consistent with the maximum of benefit. Not the product of any one mind or one nation, a civil calendar, which leaves the question of changes of religious holidays to the churches interested in them, and National, State, or local holidays to the authorities of the jurisdictions involved, The World Calendar is the solution offered by many of the world's best minds. The problem now has reached the legislative and executive stage; and

Whereas mass-production throughout the world is largely the result of the creation and application of improved standards. This requires willingness to discard obsolescent standards and utilize new and improved standards. A new calendar as a time standard is long overdue; and

Whereas transportation companies, communications, advertising, public and private statisticians, accountants and economists, manufacturers, labor, financial institutions, heads of educational, scientific, social and fraternal organizations throughout the world have recorded themselves as favoring calendar revision, and specifically as favoring adoption of The World Calendar; and

Whereas it is the consensus of expert opinion that Sunday, 1 January, 1950, is the ideal date for adoption of The World Calendar inasmuch as on that date both the Gregorian and The World Calendars coincide in starting the new year on Sunday, with the result that if the transition is made then it will be in an orderly manner and without confusion, and permit ample time for the substitution of The World Calendar for present calendars. Also this permits the second half of the century to function under The World Calendar. Not until 1956 will the calendars similarly coincide,

so enabling action should be concluded by the end of the present calendar year to become effective 1 January, 1950. This will leave two full years for preparation and if this reasonable period of time is available for adjustments the difficulties of preceding centuries attendant upon adoption of the new calendar will not be repeated; and

Whereas the world looks to the United Nations for new and improved standards and their stabilization;

The subscribing Delegation therefore has the honor to submit to the Economic and Social Council the following draft resolution:

### RESOLUTION

Whereas The World Calendar will facilitate comparative statistics and tables, computations of interest, budgets, pay rolls, costs, and the many other operations in which time is of the essence; it will facilitate train, ship, and plane operating schedules and time-tables, and the coordination of communications; it will be a very great convenience by having the dates of anniversaries and holidays fall on the same day each year; and will facilitate the operation of those whose business is especially affected thereby, all to the benefit of commerce and industry, educational, social, and fraternal organizations, scientific bodies, and others, including each of us individually; and

Whereas, under the aegis of the League of Nations, fourteen nations officially approved The World Calendar. Appropriate agencies of governments have long studied and approve it. With new international organizations being created to deal constructively with measures seeking world improvement, and public sentiment the world over favoring creative efforts to improve world standards, present conditions are propitious for adoption of The World Calendar; and

Whereas, after study and due deliberation on the merits of The World Calendar in comparison with the present calendar, this Council recognizes that the calendar constitutes the world's standard of time, the measure of every act, and the time-table of our very lives. Being fixed, more orderly and better balanced and equalized than the present calendar, adoption of the revision known as The World Calendar will not only adjust the calendar to the requirements of our modern world but may well be reflected in greater social and individual stability, better and more efficient organization of life, and more harmonious relationships: Therefore



NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. THAT the Economic and Social Council appoint an ad-hoc Committee of five members to study and pass judgment on the adoption on 1 January, 1950, of a new calendar as drafted by The World Calendar Association, and which is annexed hereto;

2. THAT should the aforesaid ad-hoc Committee consider the adoption of this calendar both feasible and advantageous, it shall compose a draft resolution to be forwarded by the Council as a recommendation to the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

The World Calendar is as follows:

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				*W
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				*W
* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.																				
** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.																				

The four hundred centurial leap-year rule of the Gregorian Reform is retained.

# OUR PLANET AND SEASONS

*By Hendrik Willem van Loon*

*In his characteristic style which conceals learning under a cloak of informality and artistry beneath apparent casualness, this brilliant writer discussed the seasons and our world in his Geography. Drawings are by the Author. The Editor obtained the permission of Simon and Schuster to reprint this article, not so much to inform the readers of this publication as to emphasize the fundamental importance of the seasons in calendar improvement.\**

LET us begin with an old and trusted definition. "The world is a small, dark object, entirely surrounded by space."

It is not a "sphere" or a ball but a "spheroid," which means first cousin to a sphere and consists of a ball slightly flattened at the poles. The so-called "poles" you can find for yourself by sticking a knitting needle through the center of an apple or an orange and holding the object straight in front of you. Where the knitting needle sticks out of the apple or the orange, there the poles are located, one in the middle of a deep sea (the North Pole) and the other on top of a high mountain plateau.

As for the "flatness" of the polar regions, which goes with the definition of a spheroid, it need not disturb you in the least. For the axis of the earth from pole to pole is only  $\frac{1}{300}$  shorter than the diameter taken at the equator. In other words, if you were the proud possessor of a globe of three feet in diameter (and few globes that you can buy in our stores are as large as that—you would have to go to a museum to find one), the axis would be only  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch shorter than the equatorial diameter, and it would hardly show unless the workmanship had been of exceptional fineness.

Nevertheless the fact is of considerable interest to explorers who are trying to find their way through the polar regions and to those who make a study of the higher forms of geography. But for the purposes of the present book it is sufficient that I have mentioned it. Your physics pro-

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fessor has probably one of those little contraptions in his laboratory that will show you how the poles could not help becoming flat as soon as our speck of dust began to revolve around its own axis. Ask him to let you see it. That will save you a trip to the home of all the meridians.

The earth, as we all know, is a planet. We have inherited the word from the Greeks who had observed (or thought they had observed) that certain stars were forever moving across the skies while others apparently stood still. They therefore called the former "planets" or "wanderers" and the latter "fixed stars" because, having no telescopes, they could not follow them on their peregrinations. As for the word "star," we do not know its origin but it probably has something to do with a Sanskrit root which was in turn connected with the verb "to strew." If that be true the stars would then be the little flames "strewn" all over the heavens, a description which is quite pretty and fits the case admirably.

The earth turns around the sun and depends upon the sun for its light and heat. As the sun is more than seven hundred times as large as all the planets put together, and as the temperature of the sun near the surface is about 6000° Fahrenheit, the earth need not feel apologetic about borrowing her humble little portion of comfort from a neighbor who can so easily spare these few charitable rays and will never know the difference.

In the olden days the people believed that the earth was situated in the center of the universe, a small, flat disc of dry land entirely surrounded by the waters of the ocean and suspended in the air like the coffin of Mohammed or a toy balloon that has escaped the hand of a child. A few of the more enlightened Greek astronomers and mathematicians (the first people who dared to think for themselves without asking the permission of their priests) seem to have had a very definite suspicion that this theory must be wrong. After several centuries of very hard and very straight thinking, they came to the conclusion that the earth was not flat, but round, and that it did not hang quietly suspended in the air and in the exact center of the universe, but that it floated through space and was flying at a considerable rate of speed round a much larger object which was called the sun.

At the same time they suggested that those other shining little orbs which seemed to revolve around us against a common background of so-called "fixed stars" were merely our fellow-planets, children of the same mother-sun and subject to the identical laws of behavior which regulated our own daily conduct—such as getting up and going to bed at certain regular hours, and being obliged to follow a track which had been laid out



for us at the day of our birth and from which we could not stray without running the risk of instant doom.

During the last two hundred years of the Roman Empire the thinking part of the population had accepted this hypothesis as something so self-evident that it could no longer be considered a subject for debate. But when the Church became all-powerful, shortly after the beginning of the fourth century, it was no longer safe to harbor such ideas, least of all that one which proclaimed the earth to be round. We should not judge them too harshly. In the first place the earliest converts to Christianity generally belonged to those classes of society that had been the least exposed to the current learning of the times. And furthermore they were firmly convinced that the end of the world was near at hand when Christ would return to the former scene of His sufferings to separate the good from the evil. He would return in the midst of all His glory and for every one to behold. But, so they reasoned, and quite correctly from their own point of view, if this were to be the case (and they had no doubt upon the subject) then the world must be flat. For otherwise Christ would have to make His reappearance twice—once for the benefit of the people on the western hemisphere and once for the benefit of those on the other side of the world. Such a procedure, of course, would be absurd and undignified and therefore entirely out of the question.

The Church, therefore, for almost a thousand years insisted upon teaching once again that the earth was a flat disc and that it was the center of the universe. In learned circles, among the scientists of a few of the monasteries and among the astronomers of some of the rapidly growing cities, the old Greek conception of a round world, revolving around the sun together with a number of other planets, was never quite discarded. Only the men who held this to be true did not openly dare to talk about the subject, but kept their ideas strictly to themselves. For they knew that a public discussion would merely upset the peace and quiet of millions of their less intelligent fellow-citizens while it would do absolutely nothing to bring the solution of the problem any nearer.

Since then, the Church people too, with very few exceptions, have been forced to accept the notion that the planet on which we live must be a ball. By the end of the fifteenth century the evidence in favor of this ancient Greek theory had become too overwhelming to be refuted any longer. And it was and is based upon the following observations:

In the first place, there was the fact that when we approach a mountain or a ship at sea, we first of all notice the summit or the top of the mast and

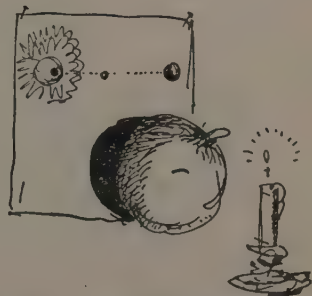


only very gradually, as we come nearer, are we able to see the rest of the object under observation.

In the second place, no matter where we are, the scene all around us appears to be a circle. Our eyes therefore must be equally removed from every part of the land or sea under observation and the further we get away from the surface of the earth in a balloon or on top of a tower, the larger that circle gets. If the earth happened to be egg-shaped, we would find ourselves in the middle of a large oval. If it were a square or a triangle, the horizon would be a square or a triangle too.

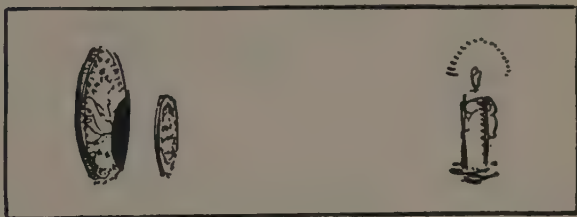
In the third place, when a partial eclipse of the moon takes place, the shadow of the earth on the moon is a circle and only a ball will cause a circular shadow.

In the fourth place, the other planets and stars too are spheres and why should we alone among so many billions be an exception?



ONLY ROUND OBJECTS GIVE ROUND SHADOWS

In the fifth place, when the ships of Magellan had sailed long enough in a westerly direction, they finally returned to the place from which they had left and when Captain Cook did the same thing, going from west to east, the survivors of his expedition also came back to the port from which they had sailed.



ECLIPSE

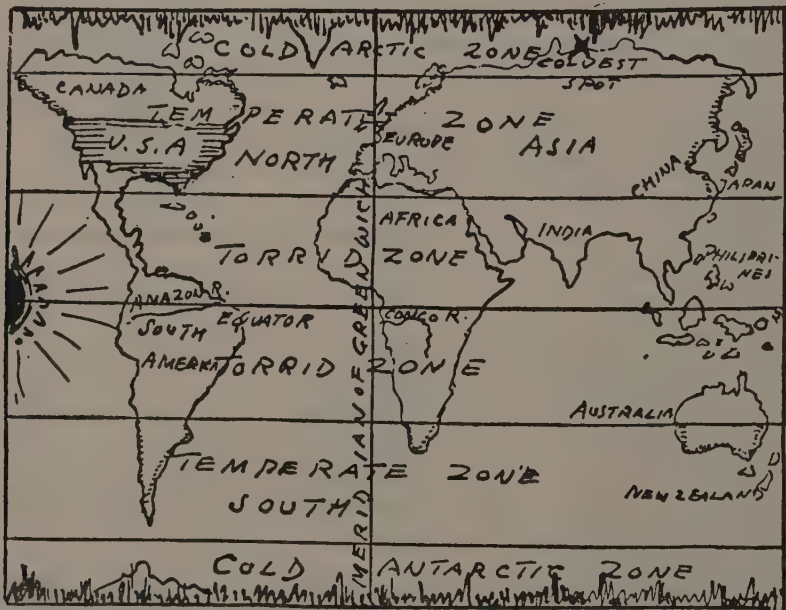
And finally, when we travel northward towards the poles, the familiar constellations of the stars (the signs of the Zodiac of the ancients) disappear lower and lower below the horizon, but they arise again and come higher and higher, the nearer we return to the equator. . . .

Our word season is of Latin origin and it comes from the verb "serere" which means "to sow." "Season" should therefore be used only to indicate the spring—the "sowing time." But very early in the Middle Ages "season" lost that exclusive connotation. Three other seasons were added to divide the year into four equal parts: the winter, or wet season; the autumn, the period of increase (the same root as in "augmentation" or

"august" which is not only the "month of the increase" but also a "person of augmented importance"); and the summer, which was the old Sanskrit name for the entire year.

Aside from their practical and their romantic interest to the human race, the four seasons have a most prosaic astronomical background, for they are the direct result of the earth's behavior on its yearly peregrination around the sun, as I shall tell you as briefly and as dully as the subject allows.

The earth turns around its own axis in 24 hours. The earth turns around the sun in about  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days. To get rid of that  $\frac{1}{4}$  day and keep



THE ZONES

the calendar more or less pure (no, it is not correct, but it is extremely doubtful whether the nations just now would find time in which to agree upon a decent revision) we have a year of 366 days, or leap-year, every four years except in the years which end with two zeros, such as 900, 1100, 1300 or 1900. But the years which can be divided by 400 are an exception to this exception. The last exception was Anno Domini 1600. The next one will be the year of grace 2000.

The earth does not describe a perfect circle on its way around the sun,



but an ellipse. It is not much of an ellipse, but enough to make the study of the earth on its course through space a great deal more complicated than if we had to deal with a perfect circle.

The axis of the earth does not stand at right angles to the plane which we could draw through the sun and our own planet, but at an angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ .

But on its course around the sun the axis of the earth always remains at the same angle which is directly responsible for the variations in the seasons in different parts of the world.

On March 21st, the position of the earth in relation to the sun is such that the light of the sun illuminates exactly one-half of the surface of our planet. As a result, on that particular day, day and night are of equal length in every part of the world. Three months later, when the earth has finished one-fourth of her voyage around the sun, the North Pole is turned towards the sun and the South Pole is turned away from the sun. As a result, the North Pole is celebrating its yearly day of six months, while the South Pole is enjoying its yearly night of six months; and the northern hemisphere is partaking of the long, shining days of the summer, while the southern hemisphere is spending the long winter evenings reading a good book by the fireside. Remember that when we go skating at Christmas, the people in the Argentine and Chile are dying of sun-stroke, and while we suffer from our annual heat-wave, it is time for them to get their skates sharpened.

The next day of seasonal importance is the 23d of September, because then once more the days and nights are of equal length all over the world. Then we reach the 21st of December when the South Pole has turned its face towards the sun and the North Pole has turned its back upon our source of heat. Then the northern hemisphere is cold and the southern hemisphere is warm.

But the peculiar slant of the axis of the earth, together with the earth's rotation, is not alone responsible for the change in seasons. That  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  angle also gives us our five zones. On both sides of the equator we have the tropical zone, where the rays of the sun hit the surface of the earth either vertically or almost vertically. The northern and southern temperate zones are those regions between the tropics and the polar regions where the sun's rays hit the earth a little less vertically and therefore have to warm a greater surface of soil or water than they do in the tropics.

Until finally the two polar regions receive the rays of the sun at such an angle that even in summer each sixty-nine miles of sunlight is obliged to heat almost double that amount of land.

It is not easy to make these things clear on paper. There are planetariums where you can see all this and understand it too in much less time than you need to read this. But only very few of our cities have thought it necessary to establish such a planetarium. Go to the Board of Aldermen and tell them that you want one for a Christmas present. While they are looking this difficult word up in the dictionary (it may take them twenty or thirty years) you had better try your luck with oranges or apples and a candle and a little black ink to mark off the zones. A match will do for the North Pole and South Pole. And don't indulge in comparisons when a fly descends upon your little home-made planet. Don't say to yourself, "Suppose—just suppose—that we too should be only some sort of fly, crawling aimlessly across the surface of a gigantic orange, a gigantic orange illuminated by a gigantic candle—both of them little playthings in the hands of some colossus who wanted an afternoon's entertainment!"

Imagination is a good thing.

But not in the realm of astronomy.

### WORLD CALENDAR MAKES FRONT COVER

DYELINES and BYLINES is the house organ of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company. Published monthly, about 10,000 copies are distributed to executives in the textile, paper, leather, plastics, printing, ink and paint industries. The January, 1947, issue features The World Calendar on the front cover, and an insert page presents a contrast between the 1947 calendar and The World Calendar, with the list of endorsers appearing on the back inside cover of this *Journal* on the reverse side. This insert also calls attention to pending legislation in the Congress of the United States. An Oscar for helpful service.

### INTEREST OF ASSOCIATION RECOGNIZED

THE interest of The World Calendar Association in various commissions of the United Nations has been noted and recognized by that organization. These include the Social, Economic, Transport and Statistical Committees. The Association has urged that the effect of the calendar and its revision be studied by each of these commissions with a special viewpoint and interest, in order that the United Nations act on a comprehensive report as all-inclusive as humanly possible.



# CALENDAR REVISION

## A PROGRESS REPORT

*By Westy Egmont, Editor*

*This is an accounting of stewardship and a report on prospects. We hope it will answer the many who have asked, as well as the many who have refrained from asking but have silently wondered, "What are the calendar prospects?"*

WHAT are the immediate prospects and possibilities of calendar revision? This is a fair question.

Correspondents frequently ask the Editor this question. Some are skeptics doubting revision in the foreseeable future. Others favor one calendar plan or the other, and the real point of their question is whether their plan or another appears to have the best chance of adoption. A few are merely argumentative, and the world is not without publicity seekers.

A letter was received one morning from a man in the West who wrote he was in his ninetieth year, and doubted he would live to see calendar reform accomplished before he had gone to his final rest, but asked for the names of officials of the United Nations who might be influential in order that he might write them on behalf of The World Calendar. Another letter was from a woman in an Eastern state who asked for information and inquired as to "the probabilities of action."

At the meeting of the second part of the First Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the question repeatedly asked in substance was: "How do the prospects appear?" It made no difference that the inquiring reporter protested he was there to ask them the same question; they invariably insisted upon interviewing the interviewer.

Well, what *are* the prospects?

When he was requested to state an opinion on a matter which might be variously construed, the late "Al" Smith made it a practice to preface his remarks with the words: "Let's look at the record."

To do so in this matter one must glance back to the period before World War II. The guns have been silent only a comparatively short time, and during the long years of world conflict, when even correspondence between nationals of different nations was difficult, little progress could

be made in anything involving international agreement in matters not essential to the prosecution of the war.

At the end of World War I, Woodrow Wilson led the world in setting up the League of Nations. To it went the hopes of many men. A few were destined to live; many were there interred. A century old agitation for calendar revision found a promising climate and organization at Geneva to confer on the question of calendar reform. Whatever its deficiencies, the League did serve to bring many of the nations around the conference table and proved itself a useful sounding board of world opinion. The fact that revision of the Gregorian calendar was brought up in 1923, shortly after the birth of the League, indicated the urgency of the problem. Foremost among the proponents were the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Labor Organization.

The governments which most energetically prosecuted calendar revision were those of the Western Hemisphere and governments in transition, such as China and the Soviet Union. Private organizations and individuals of the United States were very influential.

The years of study by the League were productive in a negative sense, no less than a positive. More than 500 calendar plans were thoroughly investigated, discussed and considered. These included drastic changes and minor modifications. This entire issue of the *Journal* would be required even for their recapitulation.

As a result of fifteen years of work by the League, several principles were firmly established. Regarding the objective, the primary need is a stable and fixed calendar. In regard to the method to be used, the use of an intercalary day, an extra day outside the weekly cycle, was found to be an indispensable device of any plan for a calendar that would meet the needs of the modern world.

The final conclusion was that only a calendar retaining twelve months and the leap-year day, with equal quarters approximating the seasons, and a world holiday as an intercalary day, two in leap years, would accomplish the desired changes and have a chance of acceptance. No other plan received final affirmative approval.

In 1937 The World Calendar was submitted by the League to member and non-member states. Fourteen nations approved it. These included Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay.

Some other nations were also favorably disposed. For instance, Australia, Finland, Switzerland and Iraq appeared to find the proposal acceptable, "if there were any prospect of general agreement being reached on the subject," quoting the reply of Australia.



The advocates of calendar revision at Geneva were interested in fixing holidays. Movable feasts, primarily Easter, presented an especial difficulty. Religious authorities deemed any attempt to fix such days as their prerogative. The result was that while many nations had expressed great interest in calendar stabilization, when the League called for a definite decision they hesitated. In the case of Austria the official reply stated: "The Austrian constitution does not give the Federal Government any power to exert its influence on the fixing of the date of religious feasts by the churches." Others which refrained from endorsement for similar reasons were Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Monaco, New Zealand and Roumania.

Poland held in its communication of 9 August, 1937, that "as the possible application of a reform of the calendar would necessitate lengthy preparatory work of a legal nature in the countries concerned, the time limit of January 1st, 1939, proposed in the draft Convention is undoubtedly premature." This must be construed as a mere objection to the then effective date.

While the replies of Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Czechoslovakia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Siam and Venezuela were noncommittal, being neither for nor against the proposition, their delegates had been active and on the whole favorable in their comments and attitude during meetings.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was likewise noncommittal in its reply, but the Soviet's experimentation with calendar changes more eloquently than words proclaimed dissatisfaction with the Gregorian and willingness to try a new calendar. Representing the Soviet, Maxim Litvinoff was the Rapporteur at the time The World Calendar emerged as the only plan with international support.

Two deductions were inescapable. One was that civil authorities must confine themselves to revision of the secular calendar, and leave religious holidays to the churches which celebrate them for such adjustment to a new calendar as in their sole discretion they elect to make. The other was that there is no inherent conflict, real or apparent, with the religious dogma of the principal religious faiths of the world. In effect, the churches of the world, excepting some orthodox members of religious groups had informed the governments that they could proceed without fear of conflict to stabilize the civil calendar, and after this had been done they, of their own volition, might or might not undertake to stabilize movable feasts. The World Calendar Association accordingly separated religious holiday stabilization from calendar revision, leaving this to the various religious authorities.

Some attention was originally given to changing the dates of national

holidays so they would fall on Mondays, and thus provide long week-ends and uninterrupted work-weeks. Here again a difficulty presented itself. Every nation observes its own holidays; only the nation itself fully understands the significance of keeping them on a certain day or date. International action would be extraordinarily complex and difficult. Again the solution was clear. Leave national holidays to the civil authorities of the nations involved. This is being done.

Threatening war clouds, the progressive deterioration of international relations, preoccupation with other issues, growing tension between nations, multiplying incidents producing distrust and the weakening of the League suspended further progress on calendar revision. With the outbreak of World War II all intergovernmental action in this field came to an end and awaited the return of peace.

Fortunately, many national committees, which had been established in most of the nations to collaborate with their governments, continued their activities on a domestic basis. Governmental bureaus, high officials and private agencies and individuals continued to be interested and advanced the cause of calendar reform within their own borders. The national affiliates of The World Calendar Association in 32 countries found it difficult, and, in some instances impossible, to collaborate, but in carrying on separately they made progress. The World Calendar Association of the United States, being also the central international headquarters, continued its studies, research, publications and educational activities without pause. When hostilities ceased international communication was again possible. While some reorganization has proved necessary and even now has not been fully completed, the Association has survived. This is more than can be said of most world organizations. The efforts of the Association have been redoubled.

During the last year great progress has been made. Both quantitatively and qualitatively the work done by The World Calendar Association justifies the description of it published by the *World Almanac* of 1946 as "the world center of calendar authority."

What has it done?

Various calendar proposals have been meticulously studied and one, beginning the year with the winter solstice, has been carefully appraised by the Association's outstanding authorities and rejected as not feasible at this time. Another plan to start the year, quarters and weeks on Monday, even though not accepted by the League, has again been earnestly considered, but the rejection of it at the present time has been even more decisive than at Geneva.

The Association has continued the publication of the *Journal of Cal-*



*endar Reform* without interruption. During the war, copies were stored for those to whom it could not be sent, but they are now receiving their copies as well as current issues. The Association has continued as a coordinating agency between governmental and private agencies, provided information on the subject, stimulated interest by lectures, radio talks, books, articles, exhibits and periodically by press releases, and collaborated whenever called upon with governments, press associations, schools, colleges and universities, commercial organizations, including calendar manufacturers, and many others in answering collateral questions as to dates and holidays, and similar questions, as well as calendar plans. This is in keeping with its educational policy.

The World Calendar was referred by the United States Department of State to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which is the organization developed from the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, convened in Mexico City in February, 1945. It is now under consideration by the Commerce Committee of that Council for study and recommendations. With six Latin-American nations long since committed to The World Calendar, and many others that have informally indicated a favorable attitude, it hardly seems likely that ultimately there will be other than hemispheric solidarity on this question.

In the Second Session of the 79th Congress of the United States, House Resolution 7041 was introduced through a Republican, Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and a Democrat, John Kee, of West Virginia, the then ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. This bill called for adoption of The World Calendar unilaterally, and also authorized and requested the President "to urge at the earliest possible date upon the governments of the nations of the world . . . that The World Calendar be adopted effective January 1, 1950."

Similarly, Senate Resolution 318 was introduced whereby the "Committee on Foreign Relations . . . is authorized and directed to make a thorough study and investigation of the desirability and feasibility of the adoption for use within the United States, and promoting and encouraging the use throughout the world of . . . The World Calendar." This was proposed by Senator James E. Murray, of Montana, an eminent Democrat, and the distinguished Republican Senator from New Jersey, H. Alexander Smith.

The press comment was practically unanimous in approval and both bills were widely publicized by newspapers, magazines and radio. At the headquarters of The World Calendar Association the mail indicated enthusiastic commendation on the part of persons in all walks of life. The elections had no effect upon these bills inasmuch as they were introduced

under bipartisan auspices and are to be reintroduced during the Eightieth Congress.

An interesting result of the Congressional action is that similar legislation appears likely to be introduced in some other nations in the near future under equally favorable circumstances.

The World Calendar Association was early recognized by the United Nations as having an interest in several of its Commissions. The President, Elisabeth Achelis, and the Director were accredited to the United Nations. A consultative status has been suggested by the Association.

During the recent meeting of the General Assembly the delegates were fully informed on The World Calendar. In an attempt to ascertain the opinion of every delegation representing the fifty-four member nations, Siam's admission being the day of adjournment and constituting the fifty-fifth, not a single delegate expressed opposition. Many expressed approval and an encouraging number stated they would definitely support The World Calendar. Several governments cabled their delegates urging them to press for inclusion of The World Calendar on the agenda of the Assembly, and only the combination of an exhausting schedule and a desire to adjourn in time for the delegates to get home for Christmas, stood in the way of such action.

Under these circumstances there is abundant reason for being conservatively optimistic, especially since The World Calendar is being placed on the provisional agenda of the Economic and Social Council. The Council is obviously the proper channel for study, and its recommendations to the Assembly will be influential in producing definitive action.

Much work is still to be done before the efforts so auspiciously begun at Geneva under the League of Nations are carried to a successful conclusion by the United Nations. The times are propitious; change is in the air. The peoples of the world demand better standards and want them now. They look to the United Nations to provide them; they want results from this new international organization. Much was accomplished by the Assembly; it has been proved that it can do much. Adoption of The World Calendar is attainable in the near future.

In the light of all these facts it is the Editor's sincere belief that all who favor calendar revision, who want a stable calendar of twelve months and equal quarters, with quarters approximating the seasons, should at this point in history devote their energy and time to press for adoption of The World Calendar. The calendar has evolved through the centuries; it probably will continue to do so as man gains new knowledge and wisdom. We can do no more and should do no less than to act as present conditions require, and these indicate the desirability and practicability of action now.



## ENDORSEMENTS

**S**TILL they come, these copies of resolutions of endorsement. Each of them is further evidence of the increasing acceptance of The World Calendar. All register the opinion of organized groups. Every resolution is a force which exerts pressure upon others.

PASADENA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, California, reports that its Board of Directors unanimously endorsed The World Calendar at a regular meeting on 6 November, 1946.

KIWANIS CLUB OF HIBBING, Minnesota, passed a Resolution of endorsement which by its terms is to be sent to the Senators and Representatives of Minnesota.

GEORGIA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION has gone on record in favor of The World Calendar. The action was taken at the annual meeting held 4 November, 1946, at Macon, Georgia.

LIONS CLUB OF CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, devoted a meeting on 21 October, 1946, to consideration of the calendar with the result that it adopted a Resolution declaring that "The World Calendar offers a great many improvements on our present unsatisfactory system of numbering and naming the days of the year" and "adoption of The World Calendar is recommended to the Government of the United States and to the United Nations."

SLOVENE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, representing 70,000 members, reported that its thirteenth regular Convention "having given consideration and study that the present calendar . . . should be revised and simplified, more adequately to fit the needs of the world, and having reached the conclusion that THE WORLD CALENDAR proposed by The World Calendar Association . . . incorporates the desired changes," recommended adoption of The World Calendar and duly passed a Resolution of endorsement.

The World Calendar Association welcomes such collaboration. Only by mobilizing public opinion effectively on behalf of calendar revision and The World Calendar will it be achieved.

# LEO S. ROWE

## IN MEMORIAM

THE Director General of the Pan American Union since September, 1920, and for many years a member of the United States Advisory Committee of The World Calendar Association, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, was killed by an automobile on 5 December as he crossed the street in front of the Bolivian Embassy at Washington, D. C. His death leaves a place no one can fill in quite the same way.

Leo Rowe was born in McGregor, Iowa, attended public school in Philadelphia, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895 with a law degree, studied in Germany for five years and returned to Philadelphia to practice law.

His interest in the political sciences induced him to accept an instructorship in municipal government at the University of Pennsylvania and after nine years he was the professor heading its Department of Political Science.

In 1900 he was a member of a commission appointed by President McKinley to revise the laws of Puerto Rico. He was a delegate to the Third International Conference of the American States at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and Chairman of the United States delegation to the First Pan American Scientific Congress at Santiago in 1908.

In June 1917 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and later became Chief of the division of Latin American Affairs of the State Department. Thence he went to the Pan American Union as its Director General and it was largely through his understanding and efforts that this organization became what he described as "the outward symbol of an American continental system."

He was a member of the American Bar Association, the American National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He contributed greatly in cementing cooperation among the twenty-one member nations. The work he did continues, and the monument to his memory he would have wished is the attainment of complete continental solidarity in the Western Hemisphere.



# A MAP— AND THE WORLD CALENDAR

*The map in the center-spread of this issue is the work of S. W. Boggs, the Special Adviser on Geography of the United States Department of State. He wrote an unusually keen article about maps, published in the 22 December, 1946, Bulletin of the State Department. The sentences in quotation marks are his words in that article.*

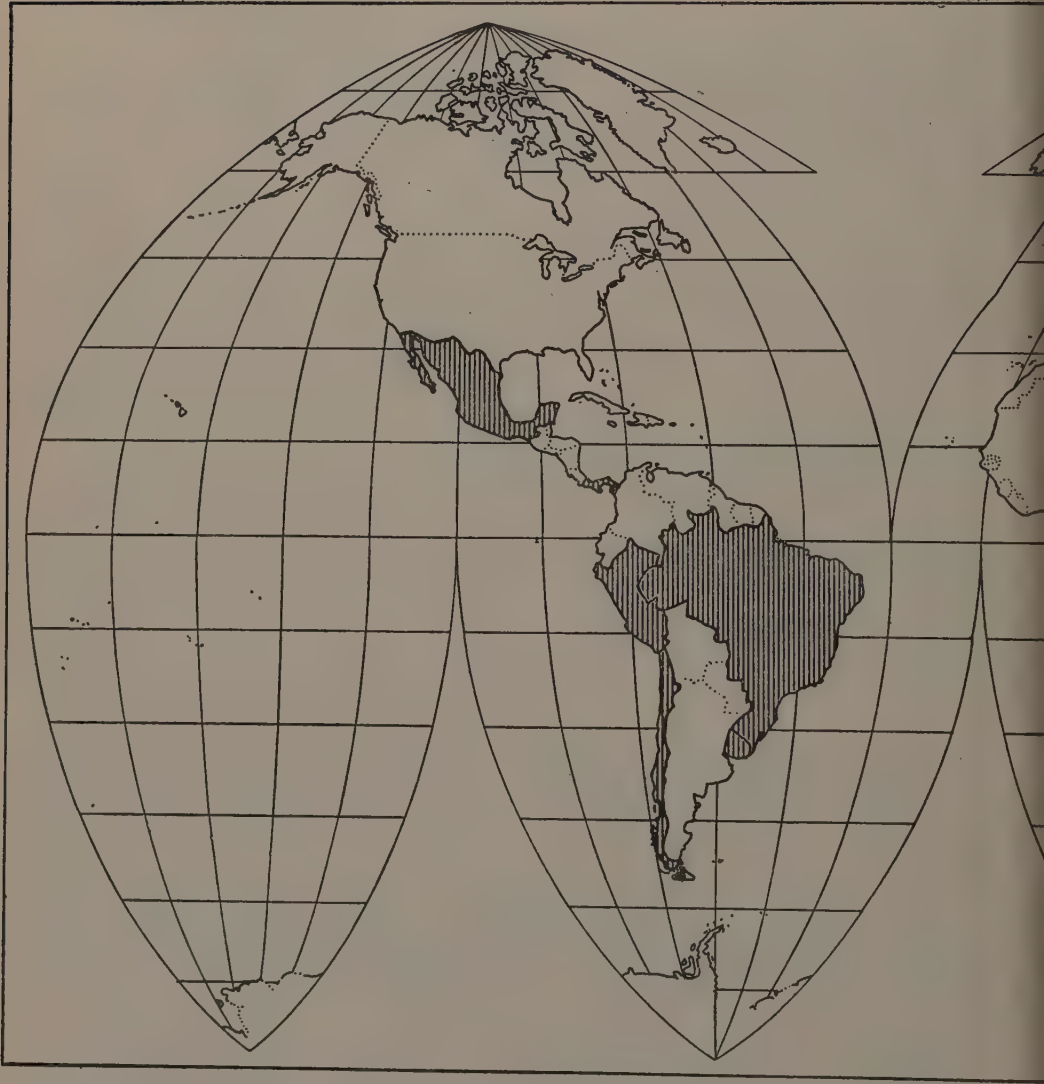
“IN a distraught world whose teeming millions sometimes hesitatingly follow their leaders and would-be leaders as they pick their way among the rubble of shattered cities and ideas, honest and critical thinking about maps is important. . . . Economists, historians, political scientists, and others need to cultivate a keener sense of earth distributions of resources and of peoples and their activities—which necessitates development of ability to read distributional maps.

“The world needs maps that visualize economic interdependence of countries and regions; that locate the principal natural resources and their volume of production; that correlate the volume of commerce with decreasing costs of production and transport and that reveal the increases of trade over both short and great distances; that reflect trade balances and international balance of payments; that depict the rapidly expanding patterns of communication in terms of both total and per capita volume; that record the rapidly changing levels of living; that trace migrations of peoples in all parts of the world in recent decades; that disclose the areas in which disease constitutes a threat to health in distant lands—and many other types of maps, including some ‘maps’ on transparent curved surfaces (part globes) for special purposes.”

This periodical has repeatedly mentioned that fourteen nations have already approved The World Calendar, but there are presumably many persons who still fail to grasp the significance of this fact. Even the sharply contrasting fact that no other projected calendar has gained the support of a single nation may possibly not give them an adequate conception of the realities of the situation.

According to *The World Almanac* (1946) the population of the world is 2,139,958,919. The population of the fourteen nations approving The World Calendar is 615,922,274, or nearly one-third the human race.

# NATIONS THAT APPROVED THE



PREPARED BY S. W. BOGGS, UNI



# AVE OFFICIALLY ORLD CALENDAR



STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The same authority states that the total land area of the earth is about 51,230,217 square miles. The fourteen nations embrace about 10,258,152 square miles. In other words, they constitute a little more than one-fifth of the world.

These figures can hardly fail to impress the least statistical and mathematical minded persons. Some are translated into a chart which appears on the back outside cover of this issue.

The *Journal of Calendar Reform* greatly appreciates the interest in The World Calendar which led Mr. S. W. Boggs to prepare a map showing the geographical extent of official support by nations. It publishes it on the assumption that many who know the facts full well, but have not heretofore adequately evaluated them, will be interested and enlightened.

Only official action has been included. Unofficial and informal expressions of approval, however high the source, and recent declarations of intention, however authoritative, have not been included in these statistics or on the map. A shaded portion could have been added to the map to show those nations that appear ready to vote for adoption when the question is before them. Such a map would have demonstrated how imminent is adoption of The World Calendar.

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#### OBITUARY NOTES

CLAUDE FAYETTE BRAGDON, author, architect and lecturer, died on 17 September, 1946, at the age of 80. He was a practicing architect in Rochester from 1901 to 1923 and designed many of the railroad stations of the United States and Canada, as well as churches, art galleries and public buildings. From 1923 he designed all of the sets for Walter Hampden's plays. He collaborated in translating *Tertium Organum* by Ouspensky and a number of books which were translated into Italian, Japanese and Russian, and was a lecturer on the faculty of the school of architecture at Princeton University. He ardently believed that the real glory of life is appreciation. He was a member of The World Calendar Association from the very beginning and an article of his appeared in the December, 1936, issue of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*.

DR. SANFORD A. MOSS, who died on 10 November, 1946, was one of the most deeply interested calendar reform enthusiasts in the membership of The World Calendar Association. From time to time he contributed valuable ideas and suggestions. On 6 February, 1943, he wrote the then editor of this *Journal*: "Your *Journal* is a notable effort to advance liberality of thought and eliminate fixedness of tradition." Sanford Alexander Moss was born in San Francisco. He invented the turbo-supercharger for high altitude flying. At the age of seventeen, long before the Wright Brothers made their historic flight at Kitty Hawk, he first conceived the mechanics that made possible the altitude, speed and range of modern airplanes. His Doctor of Philosophy degree was awarded him in 1903 by Cornell University for a thesis on the gas turbine. Patents were issued to him for many superchargers, compressors and other devices. In 1940 he was awarded the Collier Aviation Trophy and General Electric's Coffin award for his supercharger work. A quiet, shy man he once remarked that "a fellow gets ideas and he tries to carry them out." So it was with his life work and this was the origin of his interest in calendar reform and belief in The World Calendar.



# ALL TIME-UNITS HAVE EQUAL VALUE

*By Elisabeth Achelis, President, The World Calendar Association*

*The Editor of The Pacific Islands Monthly of Australia received a letter written by a Seventh Day Adventist, and Elisabeth Achelis was invited to write a reply. Here is her answer.*

**T**HROUGH the ages calendar history has been marked by opposition to needful change, but past calendar revisions overcame such opposition. The present attitude of the Seventh Day Adventists, therefore, is not unusual. When Standard Time was established, dissenters declared that it interfered with "God's Time." Yet no one today would wish to return to the confusion that prevailed before this much needed reform. Everyone has accepted the International Date-Line whereon travelers crossing it either lose or gain a day, irrespective of religion, nationality and race. Even War Time and Daylight Saving Time met with disapproval, most of which has been silenced.

The Gregorian calendar was adopted by the Roman Catholic countries in 1582 and encountered similar antagonism among other countries. The loss of ten days, which included two Fridays, two Saturdays and two Sundays, was also strongly resented. The German and Dutch Protestant countries generally, along with Denmark, adopted it in 1700, England only in 1752, Japan 1873, China 1912, Greece 1924, and Turkey as late as 1927. The Soviet Union adopted it in 1918, only to take recourse to different calendars of its own, then to resume the Gregorian in 1940. Thus calendar reform is no stranger to opposition and to change. Universal acceptance, although highly desirable, has not been necessary in the past and it is not now. Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome.

The attitude toward adoption of The World Calendar as expressed in the letter of the Seventh Day Adventist is similar to objections voiced by other members of that faith.

The human race numbers about two billion people; in the United States where the population is approximately one hundred and thirty-two million, the number of Adventist bodies, among them the Seventh Day Adventists,

number less than two hundred and fifty thousand, according to *The World Almanac* (1946).

The objections of Seventh Day Adventists are based on what they are pleased to call "blank days" in *The World Calendar*, the assumption of the unbroken continuity of the seven-day week, and that the week is the only time-unit of divine origin.

The terminology "blank" is a misnomer and an unjustifiable description. How can the 365th day, the stabilizing day of the calendar, clearly designated as the Year-End Day and dated W or 31 December, be called "blank"? The extra day in leap years, the 366th day, also has its name and date as Leap-Year Day, dated W or 31 June.

Both days are to be observed as World Holidays. Both have an important and definite place in the calendar. Both are indisputably days and dates. Giving a new name to a day and describing it as a world holiday, dedicated to international peace and friendship, is certainly not leaving it blank. Nor are the World Holidays dated with a zero. On the contrary, these days have been set apart, emphasized and given unique significance. The substitution of the letter W for the use of the numeral 31 for December and 31 for June in leap years does not justify any individual or group in describing them as "blank." In the calendar they have a special importance as the stabilizing days.

When astronomical, mathematical, industrial, commercial and social authorities were considering a perpetual calendar, they fully recognized that by the inclusion of one or two balancing days—the Year-End Day and the Leap-Year Day—life and its activities would function as normally on these days as on any other day of the year.

A birth, marriage, death or any other event on either of these days will be recorded by its name and date. These days do not interrupt in any way the smooth functioning of every-day life. Railroad schedules will record them as W or 31 December, and W or 31 June. Employees working on these days will be compensated as on all other holidays. Restaurants, boarding houses, hotels and business in general, will observe these days as holidays, and bookkeeping will record them with their dates or names. Therefore to call the 365th and 366th days "blank days" is wrong, and to indict *The World Calendar* as "not honest," because of these days, is unfair and not true.

The Italian priest, Abbot Mastrofini, in 1834, first proposed the 364-day year beginning on Sunday, 1 January, with the 365th day inserted at the close of every year and the 366th day added in leap years. It is the *one method* by which the calendar becomes stable and still maintains its yearly scientific accuracy. This is the basic structure of *The World Calendar*,



which has run the gamut of scientific study. The League of Nations considered and discarded more than 500 plans, and in 1937 fourteen nations approved The World Calendar. It has been studied by private and governmental agencies all over the world and is winning universal support.

Among the plans rejected were those advocating four long 35-day months and eight short 28-day months, rejected "because the very perceptible inequality of the months would be extremely inconvenient from every point of view"; and plans proposing a "Leap-Week Calendar" with an extra leap week every five, six, or even eleven years, rejected on the ground that they are "inferior to the existing calendar and cannot be considered at all." Such a calendar would also cause wandering seasons by as much as two or three days through the years until the adjustment is made in leap-week years.

Concerning the week, the seven-day period was not introduced into the calendar of the Western world until 321 A. D. by Constantine the Great. The Romans observed no week in their calendar, but used an eight-day market period. Their calendar was a complicated system of Kalends, Nones and Ides. The Egyptians used three periods of ten days in their months, and later the Greeks also adopted the ten-day system calling this a decade.

The ancient history of the week is very interesting, involved, and in great part conjectural. In a recent article, "The Origin of the Week and the Oldest West Asiatic Calendar," published in the seventeenth volume of the *Hebrew Union College Annual*, 1942-1943, two learned Jewish scholars, Hildegard and Julius Lewy\*, published an intensive study reporting their research on the subject, amply fortified by footnotes. It is a highly recommended treatise and all calendar reformers are grateful to and appreciative of the joint authors for their noteworthy achievement. The following are free abstracts from their article, which have the authors' approval.

They state "... a seven-day period is well known in cuneiform literature, especially in religious texts; whence it must be concluded that the use of the week as a time-unit was not limited to the inhabitants of ancient Palestine but was, at least at certain periods, common to all peoples of the Fertile Crescent..." The cuneiform sources enabled these scholars to trace the use of the week at least as far back as the twenty-third century B. C., when historically the seven-day-week was used in Babylonia and Assyria only "in the cult," whereas in the administration and civil life the lunar month was used. At that period, the week was abandoned in Babylonia and Assyria in favor of the lunar or luni-solar system for the basis of time reckoning.

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\* Editorial Note follows the article

The word "day" also meant "wind" in the ancient languages, and the inference is drawn that day-winds played an important part in the life of the peoples. After exhaustive study, the conclusion of the joint authors is "that the peoples of the ancient Near East chose the time-unit day in accordance with the coming and going of the diurnal winds long before they made the sun the subject of systematic observation."

The main winds were *seven* in number, accordingly the horizon was divided into seven sectors. This system was subsequently abandoned in favor of a younger system of four winds, defining the main directions in much the same way as is usual today. "... the time-unit day which, as we have seen, depended originally not upon the course of the sun but upon the coming and going of the diurnal winds. This identity entitles us to connect the seven-direction-system based upon the seven winds with the time-unit week and to assume that it was created by dedicating one day to each of the seven winds, a deduction which makes it clear that the week antedates all calendaric systems based upon the observation of celestial bodies such as moon and sun."

The winds were each dedicated to a god and as such were venerated as divine beings; these seven-god-winds were religious in character and belonged to theological doctrine. "Since, as was pointed out above," the authors further tell us, "the single daily wind corresponded to the time-unit day and the seven winds coming from the seven directions formed the basis of the time-unit week, it must be expected that a third and larger time-unit was founded upon the idea of ... forty-nine winds. However, as for all practical purposes the number forty-nine offered certain inconveniences, it was only natural to bring it, by the addition of one unit, up to the round number fifty. ... it is clear that by its addition the number of the wind-gods used in the ritual was raised from forty-nine to fifty." The period or unit of fifty is called "pentecontad."

In time we are told "Since thus the number fifty (i.e., seven times seven plus one) had come to assume a role similar to that of the original seven, it is not surprising to find in various ancient Oriental calendars a time-unit of fifty days, or seven full weeks plus one day."

Another significant statement is the following: "This brings us to the realization that the unbroken succession of the weeks is incompatible with the Amorite calendar as traceable in the sources from Assyria, Babylonia, and Palestine; for in this old order the succession was interrupted after seven weeks, or forty-nine days, by the fiftieth day which was, as we have seen, observed as a holiday." In Israel, too, the pentecontads comprised fifty full days, the fiftieth day being a "day of conclusion" and not one of "opening." This pentecontad-calendar had been in use in Palestine for



many centuries, but as a time-unit the pentecontad has completely disappeared from the Jewish calendar of today.

Now, "the question arises as to why the Jews decided to establish the uninterrupted succession of the weeks by suppressing the fiftieth day of each pentecontad. The reason for this break with a more than millenary tradition," we are told, "is probably to be sought in a new interpretation of the ancient law to abstain from work on the 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 35th, 42d, and 49th day of each fifty-day-period, a law which . . . was originally due to the superstitious fear that work done on these ill-fated days might turn to the disadvantage of the person who did it. . . . it had thus become a religious duty to observe as holidays those formerly ill-fated multiples of seven, one eventually conceived the idea of celebrating not merely the multiples of seven within each pentecontad but rather every seventh day throughout the years and centuries. This had, as was intimated before, not been the case in the old system; for since the 49th day of one pentecontad and the 7th day of the next were 'sabbath days,' these two were, of course, separated by eight and not by seven days. Accordingly, it became imperative to suppress the fiftieth day of each pentecontad in order to obtain the uninterrupted succession of the sabbath days."

Such an ancient calendar that used cycles of 50 days or years clarifies in great measure the hidden calendar used in the narrative of the flood when it speaks of seven days and yet seven other days, and of the waters which prevailed upon the earth 150 days (a series of three pentecontad cycles) and which after the end of 150 days abated.

The authors write that the exact date of this new system, when it was first propagated over the old order, is impossible to determine. The Egyptian Jews, however, did not subscribe to this innovation and continued to use the pentecontads in their religious calendar, which still regulated religious festivals in Palestine. This goes back to the seventh and sixth pre-Christian centuries.

One further reads that "in the second century B. C. when the author of the Book of Jubilees proposed his calendaric scheme, the uninterrupted succession of the weeks and sabbath-days, even though already in use, was still a matter of discussion and controversy."

Changes and innovations in the order of religious festivals and the calendar in its effect upon them have frequently met with reluctance and an unwillingness to change.

The authors fully realize "that Ezra's desire to re-establish what he considered the state of the calendar at 'the time of Jeshua, the son of Nun' (so Neh. 8.17) actually led to the destruction of the old Israelite pentecontad-calendar." Ezra's activity in Palestine occurred in 458 B. C.

From the above quotations history does not verify the contention of an unbroken succession of seven-day weeks. The calendar has always been a man-made institution, and has been improved and changed in accordance with his knowledge and needs.

Answering the claims of this Seventh Day Adventist that "there is nothing in nature suggesting a grouping together of seven days" and that "it was established by a Divine decree," let us examine these.

We have just learned that the seven days were closely linked to the seven winds and it has long been known that each of the four phases of the moon takes about seven days, and that a day and a half of darkness precedes each new moon. This period of darkness was not counted in ancient days, because the moon could not be seen during that brief period, and this was why moon calendars could not recognize the seasons nor correspond to the true seasonal sun year, the basis of the present Gregorian and the proposed World Calendars.

From these glimpses of ancient calendars and their various changes, it is clear that Marco Mastrofini's brilliant proposition of inserting the one or two extra days (the 365th and 366th days) in the calendar between two weeks, the one at the closing of the year, with a later arrangement of inserting the leap-year day in the mid-year of leap years, is not at variance with the past. Particularly, when one realizes that he commenced the year always with a Sunday, the first day of the year and week, by which method the Saturday was always the seventh day of every new year and of every week. The same is true of The World Calendar.

Does not all this make plain, when one deals with antiquity, that there are various opinions and that no one can really be definite about the origin, sanctity and unbroken continuity of the week?

Tolerance, open-mindedness and fairness should prevail. Reforms and revisions should always be the very best with *all conditions* considered for *the good of all*. No one viewpoint should dominate. No one group, concept or interpretation should limit or hinder the best calendar revision. Man has the same right to improve his calendar as to improve other conditions. Life progresses; nothing stands still.

For the future of the modern world, the stabilization of days and dates and holidays with their dates is essential. It can be accomplished without sacrificing the astronomical and mathematical basis of the year. In calendar history the one or two World Holidays, one at the close of every year, the other added in mid-year of the leap years, are as significant as was the introduction of the leap-year day in the era of Caesar. The first day within every week remains a Sunday, sacred to Christians; the seventh day still is a Saturday, the Sabbath for the Sabbatarians and the Jews;



and Friday, the sixth day, is still observed by Mohammedans. The days within the weeks do not change their familiar order.

While The World Calendar, strictly speaking, is a scientific and civil instrument of time, it does seek to serve mankind throughout the world in his every need, including his religious life. Were it based on religion, it would of necessity have to recognize and reconcile all religions, including Mohammedan, Confucian, Hindu, Buddhist, Zoroastrian, Coptic, Jewish, Christian, and others.

To limit the reform of the calendar to the religious interpretation of the Bible by one sect which is at variance with the overwhelming majority, and to ignore the Talmud, the Koran, the Unpanishad, Baghava Gita, Taoism and Confucianism would be arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust. The greater number of these religions do not consider the week of divine origin, nor do they allocate to it any special preference. With this in mind, would it not be well for the Seventh Day Adventists to withdraw their opposition and accept this new civil calendar, in the spirit of democracy?

The world is composed of many nations, peoples are of many kinds and races, and the calendar belongs to them all. The World Calendar is analogously composed of various time-units, such as the day, week, month, season and year. Christians regard these various time-units as having been fashioned by the Creator and thus *all* were of divine origin. The Bible declares them all good and the entire creation was blessed on the last or seventh period. The World Calendar in plan and design is like that of the holy city of Jerusalem in Biblical Revelation, that lieth four-square; the tree of life bearing 12 manner of fruits is similar to the year of 12 months; and the healing leaves of nations are, symbolically speaking, the one or two World Holidays which in their united observances among all races and peoples are the "healing days" of nations. In a remarkable manner the element of time begun in the first two chapters of the Old Testament finds its completion in the last two chapters of the New Testament, thereby joining these two as one in the realm of time.

It was man, or strictly speaking a group of men with their later interpretation of the unbroken continuity of the week, who placed a higher value on the seven-day week rather than on an *equal recognition* of the 24-hour day, the 52 weeks plus one day, the 12 months, the four seasons and the complete 365 and less than a quarter-day year that it takes the earth to revolve around the sun. Yet did not Jesus remind us that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath? And does it not also follow that the week was made for man and not man for the week?

By the overemphasis of the week and the alleged unbroken continuity of the week (which history does not support), calendar inequalities be-

tween time-units result, cleavage and division increase, and these inevitably bring loss of balance, equilibrium and harmony.

The civil calendar, as we measure time, is so vast in scope and world-wide in use and effect, that many today do not perceive its universality. Any individual or group that places emphasis of any one part of the calendar over the whole contributes to the unbalanced and unstable conditions which assail us on all sides.

The World Calendar seeks to restore balance, equilibrium, harmony, order and equality to mankind in his calendar reckoning. In its arrangement *all* the time-units are given *equal* consideration, no one unit dominates or is given extra emphasis. Its very structure and purpose invite vital and practical ideals in many other fields as well. Every year, every decade and every generation produce new improvements for the betterment of man and the advancement of civilization, and of these the improved calendar is an outstanding contribution.

#### \*EDITORIAL NOTE

**C**OPIOUS quotations of the research and conclusions set forth in the writings of Julius and Hildegard Lewy in the above article make it advisable to state that the author sent a copy of it to these scholars before submitting it for publication. They gave their approval and wished success to the work; some minor suggestions for clarification were incorporated.

To many scholars a biographical note about Professor Lewy will be superfluous, but some readers of the *Journal* may be glad to have it. *Who's Who in American Jewry*, 1938-39, Volume 3, contains the following biography: "LEWY, Julius, prof. Born Berlin, Germany, Feb. 16, 1895, s. Dr. Benno and Carola (Schiff) L.Ph.D. 1921, U. of Berlin. Lecturer on Semitic languages 1922-27, asso. prof. and head of Oriental dept. 1927-30, prof. Semitics and Oriental history 1930-33, U. of Giessen; dismissed in accord with non-Aryan edict 1933; lecturer on Assyriology, Sorbonne, Paris U., 1933-34. Came to U. S. 1934; visiting prof. Semitics, Johns Hopkins U., fall semesters 1934-35 and 1935-36; visiting prof. Oriental history at Jewish Theological Seminary of Am. spring semester 1935, at U. of Cincinnati spring semester 1936; appointed visiting prof. Semitics and Bible, Hebrew Union Coll., May 1936. In German Army, Oct. 1913 to Nov. 1918. Mem.: Am. Oriental Soc., Soc. of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Deutsche Orient, Gesellschaft, Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptische Gesellschaft of Berlin (editor jour., *Mitteilungen*, 1927-33). Married Dr. Hildegard, d. Prof. Ludwig Schlesinger, March 28, 1928. Address: Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O."

#### 1947 CALENDAR CONTRAST CARDS

**M**ANY persons are familiar with the Calendar Contrast cards of The World Calendar Association. They are two and a half by three and a half inches. Inside is a 1947 calendar and on the opposite page a copy of The World Calendar. On the back is a critical comparison of the two calendars. This little card is convenient, fitting easily in a wallet or purse. Many of your friends will be interested if you enclose one in writing them. Copies are free, and will be sent you promptly if you will let the Association know how many you can use.

# STATEMENTS BY BUSINESS MEN

**B. F. AFFLECK,**  
President, Universal Portland  
Cement Company, Chicago.

I find it quite easy to prefer the calendar with similar quarters and hope this may become the universal calendar.

**C. H. ARMSTRONG,**  
Assistant Actuary, Imperial  
Life Assurance Company,  
Toronto.

The stand of the Archbishop of Canterbury will be gratifying to all members.

**F. R. ATCHESON,**  
Comptroller, Marshall Field  
and Company.

It is the best answer I have seen to our business comparison problem.

**GEORGE F. BAKER,**  
Chairman, First National  
Bank of New York.

The suggested calendar reform appeals to me.

**HARRY BALDWIN,**  
Treasurer, Canadian Broad-  
casting Corporation.

I would be glad to lend it my support.

**WILLIAM HENRY BLOOD,**  
JR.,  
Vice President, Stone and  
Webster.

Changes suggested by The World Calendar are few and easy of adoption.

**WALTER BOTTHOF,**  
President, Standard Rate  
and Data Service, Chicago.

I am an enthusiastic supporter of the change.

**FRANCIS P. BRASSOR,**  
Secretary, Securities and Ex-  
change Commission, Wash-  
ington, D. C.

We fully realize that the use of the present calendar creates technical difficulties.

**L. H. BROWN,**  
President, Johns-Manville  
Corporation.

I have always been in favor of adopting a standard calendar.

**LYMAN BRYSON,**  
Columbia Broadcasting Sys-  
tem, New York.

I hope we can find some way to publicize this calendar problem.

**R. W. BURGESS,**  
Chief Statistician, Western  
Electric Company.

The 12-month equal-quarter plan removes these objections without interference with analysis of past records.



- W. CANDLER,**  
Manager, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.  
As a member of the committee on the study of calendar reform, I am deeply interested in this.
- RUFUS F. CHAPIN,**  
Treasurer, Rotary International.  
Irregularities in our calendar make accurate business statistics impossible.
- STUART CHASE,**  
Georgetown, Connecticut.  
It makes plenty of sense to me.
- J. M. CLEAVELAND,**  
President, Pere Marquette Line Steamers, Milwaukee.  
The 12-month revised calendar would be an advantage in accounting, banking and other businesses and work no disadvantage.
- CLEVELAND E. DODGE.**  
... would result in great advantage.
- EDWARD P. DOYLE,**  
Director, Public Affairs, Real Estate Board of New York.  
The method that you propose is entirely satisfactory to us.
- CHARLES B. DULCAN, SR.,**  
Vice President, The Hecht Company, Washington, D. C.  
It appears sensible and logical from every angle.
- GANO DUNN,**  
President, J. G. White Engineering Corporation.  
You are correct in regarding me as one of the loyal supporters of The Word Calendar.
- P. S. DU PONT,**  
Wilmington.  
The plan seems sensible and in the line of simplification.
- B. E. EATON,**  
President, Mississippi Power Company, Gulfport.  
I realize the superior advantages of the proposed calendar ... its general acceptance will be easily secured.
- F. F. FLANAGAN,**  
President, Penn Tobacco Company.  
It is a good idea to bring order out of chaos.
- EDWARD F. FLYNN,**  
Assistant to the General Counsel, Great Northern Railway.  
The advantages which will accrue to railroads from the adoption of The World Calendar have been set forth and explained thoroughly.
- BANCROFT GHERARDI,**  
Vice President, American Telephone and Telegraph.  
I am in favor of calendar reform as stated.
- A. P. GIANNINI,**  
Chairman, Bank of America.  
The calling of an international convention would appear to be in order.

- E. L. GILL,**  
Secretary, American Chamber of Commerce in London.  
It is encouraging to know that opinion favors the 12-month plan.
- R. H. GREGORY,**  
Comptroller, Western Electric, New York City.  
The Government should endorse through Congressional action the equal-quarter calendar plan and endeavor to secure its adoption.
- L. R. GWYN,**  
Vice President, Railway Express Agency.  
I am very glad to endorse this work.
- E. R. HAHN,**  
Auditor, Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, Denver.  
Your perpetual calendar will certainly be a boon to us.
- L. O. HEAD,**  
President, Railway Express Agency.  
You may record me as being in favor of The World Calendar.
- WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.**  
I would highly approve and do my best to help.
- D. F. HELFFERICH,**  
Vice President, Gimbel Brothers.  
I am very much interested in this movement.
- JAY IGLAUER,**  
Vice President and Controller, Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland.  
We realize that 1944 is the year to make the change.
- WILL IRWIN,**  
Journalist and Writer.  
The new calendar is coming.
- C. C. JOHNSON,**  
President, American Dist. Tel. Company, New York City.  
I favor the proposed World Calendar.
- GEORGE B. JUNKIN,**  
President, The Wilson Line, Philadelphia.  
Being in the steamship and transportation business, I believe your plan is the best for us.
- ARTHUR C. KAUFMANN,**  
President, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia.  
It is something which we ought to support.
- JOHN KIERAN,**  
New York City.  
I would be delighted to lend my name in favor of improving the calendar.

- C. E. KIRK,  
National President, National  
Council of Women of New  
Zealand.
- One feels that there is sure to be victory at the end.
- OSWALD W. KNAUTH,  
Vice President, R. H. Macy  
and Company, New York  
City.
- You can put me down as being heartily in favor of your plan.
- JOSEPH LILLY,  
Commissioner of Taxes, City  
of New York.
- There are two principal factors which induced me to lend my interest to calendar reform.
- M. ALBERT LINTON,  
President, Provident Mutual  
Life Insurance Company of  
Philadelphia.
- I think it would be a great advance.
- ARCHIE L. LOOMIS,  
President, Lehigh Harlem  
River Terminal Warehouse.
- I wish you success in your undertaking.
- LEONOR F. LOREE,  
President, Delaware and  
Hudson Railroad.
- . . . it would be very useful and should be encouraged.
- ROBERT HUNT LYMAN,  
Editor, The World Almanac.
- How absurd it is to say the adoption of The World Calendar would bring intolerable confusion.
- EMILE MARCHAND,  
Professor of Science in the  
Swiss Federal Polytechnic  
School; Director, Swiss Gen-  
eral Life Insurance Com-  
pany.
- . . . thus a perpetual calendar is established with a minimum of upheaval in accepted customs.
- THOMAS H. McINNERNEY,  
President, National Dairy  
Products.
- I cannot see why there would be any objection.
- ALDEN C. NOBLE,  
Chairman, Merchants Fire  
Assurance Corporation.
- I have long favored calendar reform.
- CHARLES F. NOYES,  
Realtor, New York City.
- The World Calendar you propose seems to be logical and a great improvement over the present one.
- GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.
- I am entirely in sympathy with the reform of the calendar.



- J. BEAUMONT PEASE,  
Chairman of Lloyd's Bank,  
London. I sympathize with much in your program.
- LENA M. PHILLIPS,  
President, International Fed-  
eration of Business and Pro-  
fessional Women. I approve of the end which you are trying to ac-  
complish.
- F. McL. RADFORD,  
President, The Bon Marche,  
Seattle. Personally, I think the time has come now.
- THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
LORD RIVERDALE,  
Sheffield, England. We all hope that some day this will really give  
some result.
- H. BOARDMAN SPALDING,  
Vice Chairman, Spalding  
Brothers. I am in complete accord.
- JAMES SPEYER,  
Banker, New York City. Calendar Reform would have favorable results.
- FRANK PARKER STOCK-  
BRIDGE,  
Journalist. There isn't any reason why the change should not  
be made.
- JULIUS F. STONE,  
Industrialist, Columbus, Ohio. I am sincerely interested in the success of the re-  
form you are advocating.
- GERARD SWOPE,  
General Electric Company. By all means use my name on your Committee.
- LOUIS JOHN TABER,  
Master, the National Grange. A calendar that is exact will help the farmers of  
the future.
- MYRON C. TAYLOR,  
Chairman, United States  
Steel. It appears the plan you advocate is practical and  
desirable.
- LOWELL THOMAS. The resolution meets with my approval 100 per  
cent.
- A. C. THOMPSON,  
Assistant to Director, Asso-  
ciated Merchandising Cor-  
poration, New York City. This is a subject that is very interesting to our group  
of stores.
- H. M. ULINE,  
Vice President, Adam, Mel-  
drum and Anderson Com-  
pany, Buffalo. It certainly would be advantageous.

**GEORGE M. VERITY,**  
Chairman, American Rolling  
Mill Company.

Sounds good.

**DONALD J. WALSH,**  
Circulation Manager, Chi-  
cago News.

The World Calendar would do much to eliminate waste and to increase efficiency and profit in this industry.

**FRANCIS WALTON,**  
Editor, New Outlook.

I am fully in accord with the project.

**J. WELCH,**  
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

The changes suggested by The World Calendar are few and easy of adoption.

**FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH,**  
Managing Director, National Fire Protection Association, Boston.

Reform of the calendar is made a prime necessity by the increasing complexities of our modern civilization.

**ARTHUR WILLIAMS,**  
Vice President, New York Edison Company.

This movement will meet practically unanimous endorsement nationally and internationally.

**H. PARKER WILLIS,**  
Professor of Banking, Columbia University; House of Representatives Committee on Banking and Currency; President of the Philippine National Bank; Chairman of the Banking Commission of the Irish Free State; Editor-in-Chief of the New York Journal of Commerce.

A 12-month year of equal quarters is absolutely essential.

**MARK WOODS,**  
Treasurer, National Broadcasting Company.

I am sure the adoption would be well worth while.

**ARCHIE WRIGHT,**  
Chairman, Dairy Farmers Union.

The irregularities of the present calendar are sufficient reasons to justify a change.

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### ACCREDITED TO UNITED NATIONS

**T**HE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION is one of the non-governmental international organizations with a representative, Westy Egmont, who has been officially accredited to the United Nations. This was done in accordance with the United Nations' policy of facilitating consultation with non-governmental organizations.

# STATEMENTS BY ASTRONOMERS

C. W. ALLEN,

Commonwealth Solar Observatory,  
Mount Stromlo, Canberra, Australia.

It must be introduced at once into any international postwar conference.

H. H. BAKER,

Hon. Secy., New South Wales Branch of British Astronomical Association.

This plan involves comparatively little change and provides obvious advantages to business interests, science, education and statistics. . . . Scientific organizations are generally agreed that in these days of general education and mathematical precision in calculations and records, the world should no longer allow itself to be handicapped with antiquated inexactitudes.

LUIGI CARNERA,

Naples, Italy.

For practical civil life it is very valuable and desirable.

C. A. CHANT,

David Dunlap Observatory,  
Ontario, Canada.

For many years I have been interested in the project of reforming the calendar; and I heartily favor The World Calendar.

A. COTTON,

Sorbonne, Paris, France.

I approve entirely of The World Calendar.

J. GADOMSKI,

Warsaw, Poland.

This reform of the calendar would be very useful.

PHILLIPPE GERIGNY,

Secretary, Societe Astronomique de France.

The most suitable project of reform.

M. GUTIERREZ LANZA,

S. J., Director, Observatory of the College of Belen, Cuba.

I look forward to a not distant future in which we will enjoy the new World Calendar.

PROF. KOHLSCHUTTER,

Potsdam, Germany.

I hold that revision is urgently necessary.

N. B. MASEK,

Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Revision of our calendar in the near future is inevitable.

M. MINNAERT,

Utrecht, The Netherlands.

This World Calendar is an enormous improvement.



**LUIS RODES,**

S. J., Director, Observatorio  
del Ebro, Tortosa, Spain.

My best wishes for the success of the enterprise to which you have given so much energy. It is to be hoped that, when present causes which keep society in such tension have disappeared, you will be able to work once again with success for the reform of the calendar for a long era of peace.

**SVEIN ROSSELAND,**

Oslo, Norway.

Revision of the calendar is desirable.

**R. A. ROSSITER,**

Bloemfontein, South Africa.

Scientific circles should heartily approve The World Calendar.

**G. SILVA,**

Director, Royal Astronomical  
Observatory, Italy.

I agree with The World Calendar.

**SIR H. SPENCER-JONES,**

Astronomer Royal, England.

Many of the foremost astronomers in all countries have expressed themselves in favor of The World Calendar. I am personally in favor of this plan.

**HARLAN T. STETSON,**

Massachusetts Institute of  
Technology, Cambridge.

You know I have always been interested in following the program of The World Calendar Association. During the readjustments that are in store, this would seem to be an appropriate time to inaugurate what must inevitably mean a change to the good in our calendar arrangement.

**JAMES STOKLEY,**

Director, Buhl Planetarium.

It can be adopted with little disturbance.

**OTTO STRUVE,**

Yerkes Observatory, Green  
Bay, Wisconsin.

Change of calendar would be important to science as well as business.

**H. L. VANDERLINDEN,**

Ghent, Belgium.

I approve The World Calendar.

**H. WOOD,**

Government Astronomer,  
Australia.

The new calendar is an excellent idea, and would undoubtedly simplify many kinds of calculations.

**W. H. WRIGHT,**

Lick Observatory, Mount  
Hamilton, Cal.

I am in favor . . . and should be willing to support by my vote, on any appropriate occasion, a movement or resolution in favor of the adoption of such a simplification.

**ISSEI YAMAMOTO,**

Kyoto, Japan.

The present calendar should be revised.

**C. S. YU,**

Nanking, China.

The World Calendar when adopted will be one of the greatest gifts to humanity.

# CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

## Effect of Holidays

The London (Eng.) Times

20 July 1946

AS had already been officially fore-shadowed, the sharp and continuous expansion in United Kingdom exports since the beginning of this year was interrupted in June. The Board of Trade returns, now issued, show that the total at £64,984,000 was £20,200,000 lower than in May. In explanation of the setback it is pointed out that June had four fewer working days than May; it had five Sundays as well as two general holidays, and the dislocation to production and transport consequent upon the V-Day and Whitsun break must have extended longer than the actual holiday period.

Converting this year's monthly figures to a 20-day basis, which may be regarded as a normal working month, the figures read as follows: 55, 65, 67, 75, 82, and 73 (all millions of pounds). Thus there was a setback last month even allowing for the smaller number of working days. But the present indications are that the export figure for July may well exceed that for May, the previous highest this year.

A comparison of the June figures with those of April (which had only one more working day) shows decreases of £900,000, or one-sixth, in food, drink, and tobacco; of £1,100,000 or one-third, in raw materials; and of £2,300,000, or 4 per cent, in manufactured articles. The increases in average daily exports of motor-cars, wireless sets, and aircraft and parts were maintained in June. Notable decreases in exports were recorded for railway rolling stock, boilers, etc., and electric wires and cables.

Imports in June, at £102,500,000, were also lower than in May, but the decline (£13,400,000) was less than might have been expected as a result of the shorter month. Retained imports, at £98,700,000, were nearly 4 per cent higher than the average for the first five months of the year in spite of the shorter month.

## Reform of the Calendar

Ottawa (Can.) Citizen

9 December 1946

AMONG the great reforms that are being put forward, now that the end of the war allows of time being given to them, none is of such general interest as the reform of the calendar.

Since 1930 The World Calendar Association, with headquarters in New York and active committees in 32 countries, has been recommending that the present Gregorian calendar be replaced by a new one, called The World Calendar. All the confusions of the present calendar arise from its being based on a year of 365 days.

The mathematics of calendar reform is far more complicated than is at first apparent, as anyone can verify for himself by consulting the appropriate article in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. It is recorded there that Clavius, the mathematician who advised Pope Gregory XIII on our present calendar, developed his arguments in a great folio treatise of 800 pages and the *Encyclopedia* itself devotes 16 pages to the subject closely packed with tables and formulae that call for more than high-school algebra to unravel.

But the matter-of-fact advantages of The World Calendar are easily seen by business men, lawyers, government officials, and such. Accounts, operating schedules, pay rolls, contracts, time-tables, and fiscal periods would be stabilized, and comparative statistics dealing with these subjects would be the same from year to year.

The World Calendar Association presented its proposal to the League of Nations before the war, and was able to get 14 countries to approve it in principle. Now a bill in the United States Congress calls for the adoption of The World Calendar in the United States as from 1 January, 1950. The progress of this bill will be followed with sympathy by all who suffer from the irregularities of the present calendar.

# EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

## Moles and Men

By WALTER LOCKE

*Editor, Dayton News*

*From "Trends of the Times," Dayton News, Ohio, 2 December 1946*

THE moles have no eyes to speak of; but if they are to live in the dark, what need have they of eyes? Their nose is sharp and tough, just the thing for pushing their way along beneath the grass. The moles are satisfied. They have mastered their environment.

They have no ears that you can notice. Anyway, what is there to hear down in the ground where the mole resides?

With its sharp claws and muscled arms, the mole can bore through the earth faster than a man can follow with a spade. It may be blind, but it finds the bugs and worms it needs to eat.

The mole is at peace with itself. No divided interest, no split personality perplexes it. A man as completely master of his job as a mole of its job would be a genius and men would write books admiring him.

The mole, some millions of years ago, ceased to make progress, ceased to change. The life of a bug-eater underground contented it. It perfected itself as a boring machine, working in the dark. Its nose and claws cooperated perfectly. Life was always the same—digging, boring, break-fasting on bugs.

The mole was missing the sun, the sky, the air. It knew no more of sun, sky and air than a bear knows of books. What you don't know, it said, can't hurt you. Content, the mole bored its runways beneath the sod and lived and died—a mole.

A man, if he likes that way, can be a mole. Many a man, indeed, is at his level a contented mole.

He wakes in the morning. He hustles for his food. He sleeps at night. The stars shine. He no more sees them than does the mole. The sunset glows no more for him than for the mole. Morning, noon and night! Morning, noon and night! He and the mole!

Another year packs up, prepares to go. The last day will be—let's see—a Monday. It might have been a Saturday. The new year breaks from the old on Tuesday, splitting a week in two. Bad for statistics, hard on the memory, a bother to business!

This year had 365 days. Next year will have the same. The year after that will have 366 days. That year, don't forget, February will have 29 days, instead of 28, throwing the date another day awry. The glorious Fourth, this year, fell on—but hold. All this is wrong.

We are looking at a 1945 calendar, not 1946. Did we think a year was just another year? There are such things as identical twins. There's no such thing as identical years, not side by side. Last day of the year 1945 was a Monday. What will it be this year, 1946? We don't know. There's no 1946 calendar here. It won't be the same as last year, anyway.

What day of the week will next Fourth be? You don't know. You'll have to look it up. If you haven't yet a 1947 calendar, you can't look it up. If it was Wednesday last year, it will be Thursday this year. Or will it be Tuesday? It moves by a day, but which way does it move?

Our calendar is a featherbedding scheme. It makes work printing calendars and looking up days and dates. It makes work for the statisticians, computing allowances for the differences between the various days and years.

In some parts of swift-moving America we find the roads filled with carts and buggies of pre-automobile days. These are places where the people, for reasons good to them, decline to improve their transportation with the times. They have decided to live, in this respect at least, as moles. We are like them with our calendar.

In 1834 an Italian priest, Marco Mastrofini, considered such deficiencies and inconveniences in the calendar as we are listing here. Mastrofini was no mole. What's the use, he said, of all this trouble with the dates (it was in Italy, then the Rome of Julius Caesar, the last great correction of the calendar occurred)? He proceeded to



take the bugs out of the calendar even as automobile makers take the bugs out of cars.

By one or two slight changes he evolved a calendar as smooth and simple as a rabbit's trot. A child could run it.

He so fixed it that each business year was of the same length as each other year, with each date falling on the same day of the week; with each month having the same number of work days as every other; with each quarter of the year of the same number of days as each other quarter; with each quarter beginning on a Sunday and ending on a Saturday; with each holiday falling on the same day of the week each year—the Fourth of July on Wednesday, Christmas and Labor Day on Monday, a long week-end holiday.

It was as much better than the old calendar as our dollars and cents are easier than the British pence, shillings, and pounds.

One year's calendar would be good for all other years. All computations and contracts involving time would be simplified. Wages would be more regular. We could know our calendar without a calendar.

All this Marco Mastrofini discovered 112 years ago. These 112 years we have put up with a bunglesome calendar when a simple easy calendar waited for our use. It was as if we had stuck to the buggy when an automobile was at hand.

In our computing time we have sadly wasted time. And time, Ben Franklin said, "is the stuff from which life is made." Waste time, and we waste life.

So men, too, can be moles. Moles stay underground though there is light and air above. They live without eyes and ears, though the world is full of sweet sounds and pleasant sights. So men, refusing to make progress, sticking to old calendars, tend to do.

Had all men been so, men would now be moles, delving in darkness underground, instead of living in the sun.

Some day we shall emerge from the mole, take on the new calendar.

## Calendar Bill

*From The Labour Gazette, published by Canadian Department of Labour, December 1946*

A BILL introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States last July focuses attention on the age-old question of reforming the calendar.

## Calendar Discussion

*From The Observer, Published by Yakima (Wash.) Amateur Astronomers, July 1946*

AN interesting discussion of the subject of calendar reform was conducted at the last meeting of Yakima Amateur Astronomers held at the Chamber of Commerce on 4 June. Leading the presentation was the President, Edward J. Newman, who covered the history and evolution of the calendar. Miss Bernice Bollenbach gave a review of the development of The World Calendar Association and its program. Orris Thompson described the features of the proposed World Calendar and told of the advantages of its use in various fields of modern life. A number of questions were asked by members, and all expressed interest in the subject and a desire to know more about it. . . .

## The Proposed New Calendar

*From Museum News, University of South Dakota, December, 1946*

THE old Gregorian calendar that we have been using for some 400 years has apparently outlived its usefulness. While we have progressed, we have patiently endured the old calendar. It is a necessary item in every home and office and used daily but it is antiquated and very confusing in its arrangement. For years many plans have been suggested and offered to reform the old calendar but none seemed practical until the one proposed by The World Calendar Association. Fourteen Nations have already approved this calendar. . . .

## CHINESE PROVERB

*"An inch of time on the sun-dial is worth more than 12 inches of jade."*

## FROM THE MAIL BAG

I think it will be feasible to secure a number of delegations formally to introduce in the next Assembly a proposition for consideration of the topic of calendar reform. I am in full agreement with your proposal. I believe your World Calendar has all the advantages of simplicity, uniformity, and practicability, and I would like very much to see it adopted by the United Nations.—Ricardo J. Alfaro, Chairman, Panamanian Delegation, United Nations.

I was glad to get your letters in regard to The World Calendar. I have been an enthusiast for this very important and worthwhile improvement to our business life, and shall do my best to give the cause a push along. Not to adopt such a calendar seems to me nothing less than sheer stupidity.—Robert Jellett, The Royal Trust Co., Montreal, Canada.

Personally I have been very much interested in The World Calendar for a number of years. I feel it is a very forward step that should be taken as early as possible. It has been my opinion that our present calendar arrangement is as archaic and obsolete as the old English system of money, as compared with our own decimal system. Why we should continue to follow the old calendar set-up handed down to us from ancient Romans is more than I can figure out. I shall be glad to bring this up at the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the NRDGA, for I feel strongly that the retail trade has much to gain from the change to The World Calendar.—Jay D. Runkle, Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Crowley, Milner & Company, Detroit.

I am strongly sold on the New Calendar and am going to do all I can to help put it over in 1950.—Dr. E. J. Cable, Head, Science Department, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

I sincerely believe that the new World Calendar will be of great benefit to mankind. Therefore I endorse the good work

which you are doing and hope that your efforts will be crowned with very great success.—Rev. D. P. Misra, Labasa, Fiji Islands.

I am in full sympathy with the aims of your organization, and have long felt that there should be some simplified world calendar, such as you propose. I shall be happy to help in any way I can to further the adoption of a world calendar.—Dr. Szeming Sze, Resident Representative of National Health Administration of China, and Delegate to United Nations.

I have been an enthusiastic follower and an ardent believer in The World Calendar reform. I appreciate very much the quarterly *Journal* that I receive. I assure you that I shall lend any influence I have toward securing the adoption of The World Calendar at the earliest possible date.—Dr. J. G. Lowery, Dean of Education, Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio.

The World Calendar Association is doing a great work in educating men to see the advantages of a balanced, never changing calendar possessing none of the irregularities and objections of the present antiquated Gregorian calendar. I am looking forward to the adoption of The World Calendar by 1950.—Prof. E. R. Gross, Hutchinson, Kansas.

I wish to say that I am very much interested in your proposed calendar and realize what a very great improvement it will be over the present calendar. I urge as strongly as possible that the change be made, and the sooner the better.—Erskine Ramsay, Chairman of the Board and Gen'l Consulting Engr., Alabama By-Products Corp., Birmingham.

Surely the world is now ready to accept this more orderly method of keeping track of time. I am for you, and for it, 100 per cent, and always have been.—Dr. Edgar White Burrill, Institute of Religious Science, Buffalo, N. Y.

## THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION

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*Membership is based on active interest in the study of adequate and effective improvement of the calendar. Owing to lack of space, a large number of names have been omitted. They will be printed in future issues.*

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## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR REFORM OF THE CALENDAR

- ARGENTINA:** Comité Argentino del Calendario Mundial, Admiral José Guisasaola, Chairman, Ministerio de Marina, Buenos Aires.
- AUSTRALIA:** Committee on Calendar Reform of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, C. W. Allen, Secy., Solar Observatory, Canberra.
- BELGIUM:** Belgian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Professor M. Dehalu, President, l'Université de Liège, Liège.
- BOLIVIA:** Comité Boliviano del Calendario Mundial, Don Moises Santivanez, Chairman, Biblioteca Nacional, Sucre.
- BRAZIL:** Comité Brasileiro do Calendario Mundial, Rear Admiral Radler de Aquino, Chairman, Rua Raul Pompeia No. 133, Rio de Janeiro.
- CANADA:** Rational Calendar Association, A. J. Hills, Chairman, National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa.
- CHILE:** Comité Chileno del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Cumming, Chairman, Calle Manuel Rodriguez, Santiago.
- CHINA:** Chinese Association for the Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Ch'ing-Sung Yü, Director, National Institute of Astronomy, Kunming, Yunnan.
- COLOMBIA:** Comité Colombiano del Calendario Mundial, Bogota.
- COSTA RICA:** Comité Costarricense del Calendario Mundial (Igualmente de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador y Nicaragua), H. E. Don Teodoro Picado, Chairman, San José.
- CUBA:** Comité Cubano del Calendario Mundial, Belén Observatory, Havana.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** Comité Dominicano del Calendario Mundial, Barney N. Morgan, Chairman, Box 727, Ciudad Trujillo.
- ECUADOR:** Comité Ecuatoriano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Chairman, Calle Cienfuegos 153, Santiago, Chile.
- ENGLAND:** Rational Calendar Association, C. David Stelling, Director, 38, Parliament Street, London.
- FRANCE:** Comité National pour la Reforme du Calendrier, Sénateur Justin Godart, President; Paul-Louis Hervier, Secy., 5, Rue Bernoulli, Paris.
- GERMANY:** Deutscher Ausschuss für Kalenderreform, Dr. Grosse, Geschäftsführer, Neue Wilhelmstr. 9/11, Berlin N. W. 7.—Der Weltbund für Kalenderreform, 24 Lornsenstrasse, Kiel.
- GREECE:** Greek National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. S. Plakidis, Secy., Observatory of University of Athens.
- HUNGARY:** Hungarian Committee for Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Paul Vajda, Secy., 9 Eotos Utea, Budapest.
- IRELAND:** Committee for Calendar Reform, E. K. Eason, Secy., 80, Mid. Abbey St., Dublin.
- ITALY:** Italian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Amedeo Giannini, Secy., Via del Seminario, 113, Rome.
- MEXICO:** Comité Mejicano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Joaquín Gallo, Honorary President; Dr. Horacio Herrera, Chairman, Sociedad de Estudios Astronomicos y Geofisicos, Av. Observatorio No. 192, Tacubaya, D.F.
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- SWITZERLAND:** Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Emile Marchand, Secy., 2, Genferstrasse, Zurich 2.—Comité International de Coopération de l'Association Universelle du Calendrier, M. Raymond Mage, Secrétaire Général, Palais Wilson, Geneva.
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*Journal of*  
CALENDAR  
REFORM

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ENDORSES THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER

1946

## GREGORIAN CALENDAR

## THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																																		
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH																				
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S														
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SECOND QUARTER																																		
APRIL							MAY							JUNE																				
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28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29														
THIRD QUARTER																																		
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER																				
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S														
	1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7														
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FOURTH QUARTER																																		
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER																				
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	1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6	7														
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21														
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28	29	30	31				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31																		

This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

## Each Year Different

This calendar is always different from year to year. Holidays fall on different days of the week.

The quarters are unequal in length. In leap years the first half-year has 182 days; the second, 184 days.

Each quarter begins and ends on a different day of the week.

Each month begins and ends on a different weekday.

The months have a varying number of weekdays.

Each year begins on a different weekday.

Its irregularity precludes comparison of periods and necessitates continued and never-ceasing changes in matters routine in character.

This calendar is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE DISCARDING THIS OBSOLETE CALENDAR.

FIRST QUARTER																												
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH														
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
	1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3	4						1	2							
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
SECOND QUARTER																												
APRIL							MAY							JUNE														
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4					1	2							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
THIRD QUARTER																												
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER														
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4					1	2							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
FOURTH QUARTER																												
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER														
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4					1	2							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.																												
** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.																												



# A FORM OF RESOLUTION

**M**ANY of the outstanding private and quasi-public organizations of the world have passed resolutions endorsing The World Calendar. Public opinion is one of the mightiest forces in the world, if expressed and recorded effectively.

One way to register approval of The World Calendar is to adopt a resolution attesting formal action by the organizations of which you are a member, be they large or small, sending a copy to The World Calendar Association and copies to the appropriate governmental agencies, including the United Nations.

A draft of a resolution, based on one actually adopted, is printed here for your convenience. The form is secondary to the substance; this is no more than an outline; amplify it as you wish. If you prefer to use it without change, it will suffice.

## RESOLUTION

*Adopted by*

*(Name of Organization)*

*(Place)*

*(Date)*

**W**HEREAS: The (Name of Organization and Place), having given consideration and study to the proposal that the present calendar (known as the Gregorian calendar) should be revised and simplified more adequately to fit the needs of the world, and having reached the conclusion that THE WORLD CALENDAR proposed by The World Calendar Association of New York City incorporates the desired changes:

**NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED** that adoption of THE WORLD CALENDAR is recommended.

A copy of this resolution shall be sent to The World Calendar Association.

A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to (Affiliates of Organization) with a recommendation for similar action.

A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, and other officials of the Government, with the request that they urge the adoption of THE WORLD CALENDAR and that the Secretary of State or Minister of Foreign Affairs or envoys present it for adoption by the United Nations.

The undersigned President and Secretary of the (Name of Organization and Place) do hereby certify that the above resolution was duly adopted at a regular meeting held on the ..... day of ....., 19.....

.....  
President

.....  
Secretary



THE WAR IS NOT OVER FOR

*The American Red Cross*

Those still in the armed forces, the wounded in hospitals and many discharged veterans still need your help—through this great agency of service

*Journal of*  
CALENDAR  
REFORM

THE WORLD CALENDAR ON  
AGENDA OF INTER-AMERICAN  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

SECOND QUARTER

1946



## GREGORIAN CALENDAR

## THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5			1	2						1	2					
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
														31						
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4				1	2					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
														30						
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30					
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5			1	2						1	2					
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31				

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FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7								1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4				1	2					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4				1	2					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4				1	2					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30

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British Empire  
Association of British Chambers of Com-  
merce  
New York State Chamber of Commerce  
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce  
Jeffersonville, Kan., Chamber of Commerce  
Salveston Chamber of Commerce  
London Chamber of Commerce  
National Chamber of Trade (English)  
Board of Trustees, Retail Trade Bureau,  
Portland, Ore.  
Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce  
Junior Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh  
Danville, Ky., Chamber of Commerce  
Lancaster, Pa., Chamber of Commerce  
Cumberland, Md., Chamber of Commerce  
Phillipcothe, Mo., Chamber of Commerce  
Tagerstown, Md., Chamber of Commerce  
Chicago Association of Commerce  
Hibbing, Minn., Chamber of Commerce  
Independence, Kan., Chamber of Commerce  
Mean, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce  
Council of Board of Trade, Halifax, Nova  
Scotia  
English Chambers of Commerce: Bradford,  
Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Dewsbury,  
Gloucester, Plymouth, Winchester, Ips-  
wich, Stroud, Woolwich, Luton, Mansfield,  
Reading, Londonderry, Hitchin, Chester,  
North Wales

## SCIENCE

International Astronomical Union, Commis-  
sion 32  
American Academy of Arts and Sciences  
Committee for Maritime Meteorology  
Seventh American Scientific Congress, Mex-  
ico City  
American Philosophical Society  
American Association for the Advancement  
of Science  
Mathematical Association of America  
South Carolina Academy of Science  
East Bay Astronomical Assn., Oakland, Cal.  
Barcelona Academy of Arts and Sciences,  
Spain  
Faculty of the School of Industrial Engi-  
neers of Barcelona, Spain  
Ninth General Chilean Scientific Congress,  
Valparaiso  
Institute of Radio Engineers, Board of Di-  
rectors, N. Y. C.  
Academy of Science of St. Louis  
Astronomical Society of Decatur, Ill.  
Astronomical Society of Spain and America  
American Psychological Association  
Assn. of Professional Engineers of the Prov-  
ince of New Brunswick  
Engineering Profession in British Columbia  
Australasian Branch of the Institute of Physics  
Detroit Astronomical Society  
National Institute of Planning and Social  
Reform of the Republic of Cuba  
Toronto Centre, Royal Astronomical Society  
of Canada  
Vinnipeg Centre, Royal Astronomical Society  
of Canada  
Edmonton Centre, Royal Astronomical Society  
of Canada

## LABOR

American States Members of International  
Labor Organization  
Labor Conference, Santiago, Chile, 1936.

## EDUCATION

World Federation of Education Associations  
National Education Association  
National Association of Education of Chile  
Assn. of Teachers of Mathematics in New  
England  
Texas State Teachers Association  
National Council of Geography Teachers  
Faculty Science Club, W. Mich. Coll., Kala-  
mazoo

## BUSINESS

Newspaper Advertising Executives Associa-  
tion, Inc.  
International Affiliation of Sales and Adver-  
tising Clubs  
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American Industrial Bankers Association  
Canadian Retail Federation  
California Drycleaner's Association  
Milwaukee Society of Accountants  
Pennsylvania Retailers Association, Lancaster  
Manufacturers' Assn. of Delaware County,  
Chester, Pa.  
Kansas City Branch, Railway Mail Associa-  
tion, Mo.  
Mexican Hotel Association  
Industrial Association of Austria

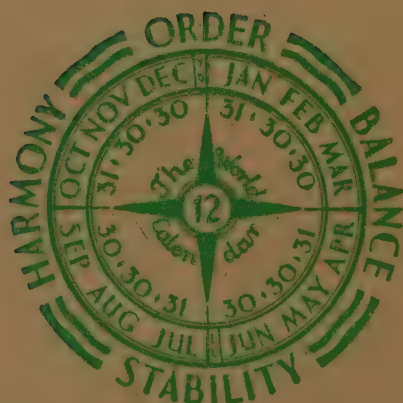
## FRATERNAL

Presidents' Section of the National Fraternal  
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Amateur Athletic Union of the United States  
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D. C.

*A Partial List*



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*Journal of*  
CALENDAR  
REFORM

REPORT ON LEGISLATION INTRODUCED  
INTO UNITED STATES CONGRESS  
FOR ADOPTION OF WORLD CALENDAR

THIRD QUARTER

1946

## GREGORIAN CALENDAR

## THE WORLD CALENDAR

## FIRST QUARTER

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

## SECOND QUARTER

APRIL	MAY	JUNE
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22
28 29 30	26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

## THIRD QUARTER

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
28 29 30 31	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29 30

## FOURTH QUARTER

OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	29 30 31

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JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30

## SECOND QUARTER

APRIL	MAY	JUNE
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30

## THIRD QUARTER

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30

## FOURTH QUARTER

OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
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 Louisville, Ky., Chamber of Commerce  
 Lancaster, Pa., Chamber of Commerce  
 Cumberland, Md., Chamber of Commerce  
 Millcothe, Mo., Chamber of Commerce  
 Pagerstown, Md., Chamber of Commerce  
 Chicago Association of Commerce  
 Hibbing, Minn., Chamber of Commerce  
 Independence, Kan., Chamber of Commerce  
 Jean, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce  
 Council of Board of Trade, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
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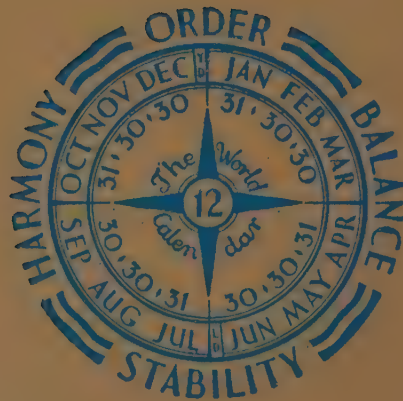
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*Journal of*  
CALENDAR  
REFORM

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OF UNITED NATIONS RECEIVES  
THE WORLD CALENDAR PROPOSAL

FOURTH QUARTER

1946

## GREGORIAN CALENDAR

## THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																							
JANUARY								FEBRUARY								MARCH							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5							1	2								1	2	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26		17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
27	28	29	30	31				24	25	26	27	28				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
SECOND QUARTER																							
APRIL								MAY								JUNE							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6						1	2	3	4							1	2
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
28	29	30						26	27	28	29	30	31			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
THIRD QUARTER																							
JULY								AUGUST								SEPTEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6						1	2	3								1	2
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		4	5	6	7	8	9	10		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20		11	12	13	14	15	16	17		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27		18	19	20	21	22	23	24		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
28	29	30	31					25	26	27	28	29	30	31		29	30						
FOURTH QUARTER																							
OCTOBER								NOVEMBER								DECEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5								1	2								1	2
6	7	8	9	10	11	12		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26		17	18	19	20	21	22	23		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
27	28	29	30	31				24	25	26	27	28	29	30		29	30	31					

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FIRST QUARTER																							
JANUARY								FEBRUARY								MARCH							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
SECOND QUARTER																							
APRIL								MAY								JUNE							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
THIRD QUARTER																							
JULY								AUGUST								SEPTEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
FOURTH QUARTER																							
OCTOBER								NOVEMBER								DECEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

\* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.

\*\* The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.

## Each Year the Same

This 12-month equal-quarter calendar is the same for every year perpetually. Holidays are fixed and always fall on the same day of the week.

The quarters are equal in length.

Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.

Month-dates always fall on the same weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays—plus Sundays.

Each year begins on Sunday, 1 January; and the business year begins with Monday, 2 January. Because the World Holiday precedes Sunday, the usual custom of celebrating a Sunday holiday on Monday is voided.

Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day, W or 31 December and W or 31 June, are World Holidays.

This revised calendar is balanced in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE USING THIS UP-TO-DATE CALENDAR.



# ENDORSEMENTS

## Nations

Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay

## Organizations

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire

Association of British Chambers of Commerce

New York State Chamber of Commerce

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce

Coffeyville, Kan., Chamber of Commerce

Galveston Chamber of Commerce

London Chamber of Commerce

National Chamber of Trade (English)

Board of Trustees, Retail Trade Bureau, Portland, Ore.

Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce

Junior Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh

Danville, Ky., Chamber of Commerce

Lancaster, Pa., Chamber of Commerce

Cumberland, Md., Chamber of Commerce

Chillicothe, Mo., Chamber of Commerce

Hagerstown, Md., Chamber of Commerce

Chicago Association of Commerce

Hibbing, Minn., Chamber of Commerce

Independence, Kan., Chamber of Commerce

Olean, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce

Council of Board of Trade, Halifax, Nova Scotia

English Chambers of Commerce: Bradford, Nottingham, Wolverhampton,

Dewsbury, Gloucester, Plymouth, Winchester, Ipswich, Stroud, Woolwich,

Luton, Mansfield, Reading, Londonderry, Hitchin, Chester, North Wales

### SCIENCE

International Astronomical Union, Commission 32

American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Seventh American Scientific Congress, Mexico City

American Philosophical Society

American Association for the Advancement of Science

Mathematical Association of America

South Carolina Academy of Science

East Bay Astronomical Assn., Oakland, Cal.

Barcelona Academy of Arts and Sciences, Spain

Committee for Maritime Meteorology

Faculty of the School of Industrial Engineers of Barcelona, Spain

Ninth General Chilean Scientific Congress, Valparaiso

Institute of Radio Engineers, Board of Directors, New York City

Academy of Science of St. Louis

Astronomical Society of Decatur, Ill.

Astronomical Society of Spain and America

American Psychological Association

Assn. of Professional Engineers of the Province of New Brunswick

Engineering Profession in British Columbia

Australian Branch of the Institute of Physics

Detroit Astronomical Society

National Institute of Planning and Social Reform of the Republic of Cuba

Royal Astronomical Society of Canada: Centres at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Montreal

Science Society of China

### LABOR

American States Members of International Labor Organization

Labor Conference, Santiago, Chile, 1936

### EDUCATION

World Federation of Education Associations

National Education Association

National Council of Geography Teachers

Agricultural History Society, Washington, D. C.

National Theatre Conference

### BUSINESS

Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc.

International Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs

American Institute of Accountants

American Industrial Bankers Association

Canadian Retail Federation

California Drycleaner's Association

Milwaukee Society of Accountants

Pennsylvania Retailers Association, Lancaster

Manufacturers' Assn. of Delaware County, Chester, Pa.

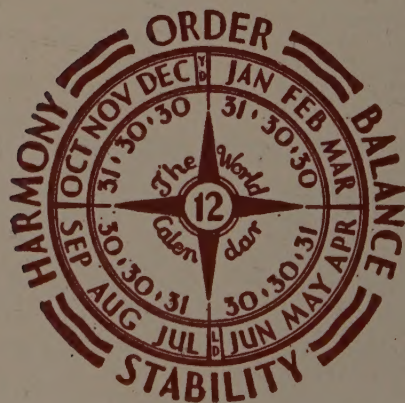
Railway Mail Association, Kansas City Branch, Mo.

Mexican Hotel Association

Industrial Association of Austria

Quality Bakers of America Cooperative: Office Managers and Accountants

*A Partial List*



*After reading, kindly file, catalog or pass along to others.*